Medical.

FOR SITKA!
...CK'S SITKA LINIMENT,
SURE CURE FOR
RHEUMATISM!
NEURALGIA,
...CHE, PAIN IN THE BACK,
Sprains, Bruises,
... SCALDS, SORE THROAT,
AND
...ins in the Human Frame
GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST
...Druggists. Orders Solicited and promptly
L. QUIVEY, Agent,
Corner of Third and Salmon streets
Nov 21st, 1867 dec14d1tf

CARD.
...LOW J SMITH'S WATER CURE AND
...ical Institute 527 Sacramento Street San
This is the only Regular Water Cure in
... where all curable diseases are treated
... Dr. Smith was the first to establish
... the New York Hydropathic College
... a truly healthful boarding place for
... and our prices are moderate.
...card in your hat, and when you come to
...ice, call on Dr. Smith. He will give you
...and a phrenological examination free
... It will cost you nothing and may
... and years of ill health and
...ich gives free lectures to gentlemen every
...ing, on subjects pertaining to health at
... Hall, 527 Sacramento Street

THE UNFORTUNATE.
... New REMEDIES

TO THE LADIES.

CURED AT HOME.

In Bankruptcy.

...nd Pay your Taxes
...Payers of Multnomah Co

Notice.
WILLIAM SMITH HAS BEEN

...sale by E. W. CORBETT & CO

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. VII. PORTLAND, OREGON: MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1867. NO. 268

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning except Sunday and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 37½ cents a week Single copies 12½ cents By Mail or Express to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $6 for six months; $3 for three months. Advertising at liberal rates

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum $2 for six months, and $1 for three months in advance

All papers discontinued at the end of the time for which they are paid Subscribers should renew at least two weeks before the date printed upon the address label

OFFICE—No. 5 Washington street, one door from Front

SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—L P FISHER, 629 Washington Street, San Francisco

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives

The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although before untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations Political science is, perhaps, as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, but it has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented An enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution and free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental laws. When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and speedily as possible This duty was, upon the termination of the rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves, and restoration, in the first moment of peace, was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution to withhold my assent; and it is, therefore, a matter of profound regret that, in complying with the obligation imposed upon me, as President of the United States, by the Constitution, to give to Congress, from time to time, information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definite adjustment satisfactory to the American people of the questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that, at the present time, there is no Union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only when all the States are represented in both houses of Congress, when one State is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns, according to its own will, and when the laws of the central Government are strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, and apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present state of the Union is a melancholy fact, and all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government, and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God in his kindest providence could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved, and if one is destroyed, both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities It was ordained not only to form a more perfect union between the States, but to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements in all parts of the country will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience, we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these we should renew our efforts again and again To me the process of restoration seems plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force, there is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution either North or South, all the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law; the Courts may be everywhere open, and, if open, their processes would be unimpeded, crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authority in a manner entirely practicable and legal There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its power have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated The mere naked will of this Government, or of one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to a perfect union of all the States. On this momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ with Congress, and have expressed my convictions without reserve, though with a becoming deference to the opinions of the Legislative Department. Those convictions are not only unchanged, but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection The transcendent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment. The hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement consistent at once with our true interests and with our sworn duty to the Constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished. It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the national Union. When did they cease to be so? The ordinances of secession adopted by a portion—in most of them a very small portion—of their citizens, were mere nullities. If we admit now they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war Were those States afterward expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was averred by this Government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war waged for the preservation of the Union had the legal effect of dissolving it The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy; The defeat of secession on the battle field was not the triumph of its lawless principle, nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, either directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, that is a power which does not belong to any department of this Government, or to all of them united This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government The Executive, my predecessor as well as myself, and the heads of the Departments, have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved, but indissoluble Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function If they were not States, or were States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory, and Congress in asking it committed a political absurdity The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they are constantly in banc and elsewhere, exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them unless those States are States of the Union.

If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them as it is for the other States, and they are bound to obey it, and so are we The right of the Federal Government—which is clear and unquestionable—to enforce the Constitution upon them implies the correlative obligation on our part to observe its limitations and execute its guaranties Without the Constitution we are nothing by, through and under the Constitution, we are what it makes us We may doubt the wisdom of the law, we may not approve of its provisions, but we cannot violate them merely because it seems to confine our powers within narrower limits than we would wish It is not a question of individual, or class, or sectional interest, nor is it a question of party predominance, but of duty, of high and sacred duty which we are all sworn to perform If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, we must give to it at least the fidelity of public servants who act under obligations and commands which they dare not disregard The constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be restored There is another consideration which, though of minor importance, is yet of great weight On the 22d day of January, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws without impairing the dignity and equal rights of States, or of individuals, and that when this was done the war should cease I do not say this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it, any more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted, but it was a solemn public official pledge of the national honor, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified. If it be said that we are not bound to keep faith with rebels, let it be remembered that this promise was not made to rebels only Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds in the North gave it their lives in the belief that it would be carried out It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the violation of it now in the day of our power, would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together Our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men It would make the war not only a failure, but a fraud. Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the Acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the Acts referred to are not only a violation of the public faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book. To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of these Acts, I need do no more than refer to their general provisions It must be seen at once that they are not authorized to dictate what alterations shall be made in the Constitutions of the several States, to control the elections of State legislators and State officers, members of Congress and Electors of Presidents and Vice Presidents by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege, to dissolve State Legislatures or prevent them from assembling, to dismiss judges and other civil functionaries of the State, and appoint others, without regard to State law; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents sent among them for that purpose, these are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any of its branches Not being granted, we violate our trust by assuming them as palpably as we would by acting in the face of a positive interdict from the Constitution, which forbids us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize, either by express words or clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution we can exercise it only by usurpation and the most dangerous of political crimes By that crime the enemies of all free governments, in all ages, have worked out their designs against public liberty and private rights. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule, for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained. The Acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution demands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury; that the privilege of habeas corpus shall not be denied in time of peace, and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual, yet the system of measures established by these Acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot, in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and which a free Government is always most careful to protect It denies the habeas corpus and the trial by jury. Personal freedom, property and life, if assailed by the passion, the prejudice, or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder, or bill of pains and penalties, not upon a few individuals alone, but upon whole masses of the people, including the millions who inhabit the subjected States, and even their unborn children These wrongs, being expressly forbidden, cannot be constantly inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may come within our jurisdiction and no matter whether they live in States, Territories or Districts I have no desire to save from the proper and just consequences of their great crime those who engaged in rebellion against the Government, but as a mode of punishment the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of these people are perfectly innocent, many kept their fidelity to the Union untainted to the last, many were incapable of any legal offense, a large proportion even of the persons able to bear arms were forced into rebellion against their will, and of those who are guilty with their own consent the degrees of guilt are as various as their character and temper, but these Acts of Congress confound them all together in one common doom Indiscriminate vengeance upon classes, sects and parties, or upon whole communities, for offenses committed by a portion of them against the Government to which they owed obedience, was common to the barbarous ages of the world, but Christianity and civilization have made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right minded men

DANGER OF NEGRO SUPREMACY

The primitive justice of this age, especially of this country, does not consist of stripping whole States of their liberties and reducing all their people, without distinction, to the condition of slavery It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to the form of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a Constitution triumphant in war and unbroken in peace, is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feelings I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual It is true this military government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual If the guarantees of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere and for all time Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects, for they can never know what more they will be called to endure, when its red right hand is armed to plague them again Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power, unrestrained by law, may seek its next victim. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment, for if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none

INCAPACITY OF THE NEGRO

It is avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in Southern States This is to the minds of some persons so important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about The morality is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come about In this case the end itself is evil as well as the means The subjugation of the States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression, for any length of time, rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race, therefore, they have been left without a choice Negro suffrage was established by Act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges torn from white men The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property If it were practicable at this time to give them a Government exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves But under the circumstances, this is only a speculative point It is not proposed that they should govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress and shape, to a greater or less extent, the future destiny of the whole country Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands?

The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State have been seldom combined It is the glory of white men to know that they have these qualities in sufficient measure to build on this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed But if anything can be proved by known facts, if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form has been successful in their hands On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices they have shown a constant tendency to lapse into barbarism In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whether, as a class, they know more than their ancestors how to organize and regulate civil society Indeed, it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs that their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it. I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of the American citizen, and that when guided by virtue, patriotism, and free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people A trust, artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare, its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought therefore to be reposed in none except those who are fitted morally and mentally to administer it well, for if conferred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value, and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have, therefore, heretofore urged upon your attention the great danger to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NEGRO AND THE FOREIGN VOTER

Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that had been in actual existence for generations to day they are free men, and are assumed by law to be citizens It cannot be presumed from their previous condition of servitude that as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, and attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are not the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people, the source of all political power, speak by their suffrage through the instrumentality of the ballot box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and the enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social systems so far conducive of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences Controlled through fraud and usurpation by the designing, anarchy and despotism must surely follow In the hands of the patriotic and worthy our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our forefathers It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our Government instead of adding to its strength and durability I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation, but there is a limit, observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time for probation and preparation To give it indiscriminately to a new class who may not comprehend by previous habits and opportunities how to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it and finally destroy its power, for it may be assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its overthrow and destruction

I repeat the exhortation of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South by encouraging them to industry, enlightening their morals and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen, but the transfer of our political inheritance to them would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children The plan of putting the Southern States wholly and the General Government partially in the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war Industry must be reorganized justice re established, public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally I believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is vain to expect that negroes will perform it for us Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency The great difference between the two races in physical mental and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation of them together in one mass If the inferior obtains the ascendancy over the other it will go over with reference only to its own interests, for it will recognize no common interests, and create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race If this continues it must become worse and worse until all order will be subverted, all industry destroyed, and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to Africanize the half of our country

THE COST OF THE PRESENT PLAN

I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right, but the expenses incident to reconstruction under the system adopted by Congress will aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself It has cost uncounted millions already and if persisted in, it will add largely to the list of taxation already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint and may finally reduce the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy We must not delude ourselves It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum, to maintain the supremacy of the negro Governments after they are established The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years It is in vain to hope that the negroes will themselves without military power maintain their ascendancy, they are wholly incapable of holding in subjugation the white people of the South I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this With our debt and the vast private interests which are complicated with it we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might by possibility impair the confidence of the world in our Government That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honor on the popular mind, and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort Any serious breach of the organic law, persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of free institutions Habitual violation of prescribed rules, which we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people Our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet anchor of our political morality is lost, the public conscience swings from its moorings and yields to every impulse of passion and interest If we repudiate the Constitution we will not be expected to care much for pecuniary obligations The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d day of July, 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our other promises, besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created not to hold the States in the Union, as the tax payers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it and hand them over to be governed by negroes, the duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so, for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound, but its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended. The financial honor of a great commercial nation largely indebted, and with a republican form of government administered by agents of the popular voice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamity, that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by the terror of confiscation and the dread of negro supremacy The Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be retrieved until it ceases to be sheltered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe That rich country, the richest the world ever saw, is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free Constitution Instead of being, as it ought to be, a source of wealth and honor, it will become an intolerable burden upon the weal of the nation.

THE VOICE OF THE ELECTIONS.

Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion upon the subject We live in a country where the popular will always enforces obedience sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed by overwhelming force It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States with military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve the inheritance of a free Government in their own hands, and transmit it unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully overpowered Every weaker passion will disappear before that love of liberty and law for which the American people are distinguished above all others in the world How far the duty of the President to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution requires him to go in opposing unconstitutional Acts of Congress, is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much, and feel extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an Act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority and regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce a violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government This would be simple civil war and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke should be most carefully avoided A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honest error and something even to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace, and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force, as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on its rights and maintain them regardless of all consequences If Congress should pass an Act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender, if, for instance, the legislative department should pass an Act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a co ordinate department of the Government, in such case the President might take the high responsibility of his office and save the life of the nation at all hazards The so called Reconstruction Acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self defence In all the Northern States, they still held in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their virtue and wisdom seems not to have been misplaced

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW

It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the treasury, and colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense This species of corruption has increased, is increasing and if not diminished will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace The public creditors and taxpayers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will long endure the highhanded robberies of the recent past For this discreditable state of things there are several causes Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment The great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand, and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of constitutional obligations avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places The expenses of the United States, including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision as well as systematic vigilance This system never perfected was much disorganized by the Tenure of Office bill, which has almost entirely destroyed official accountability The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer may be incapable, dishonest or unfaithful to the Constitution, but under the law which I have named the utmost he can do is to complain to the Senate and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically hostile to the President, it is natural and not altogether unreasonable for the officer to expect that it will take his part as far as possible restore him to his place and give him triumph over the Executive superior The officer has other chances of impunity arising from accidental defeat of evidence, the mode of investigating it and the secrecy of the hearing It is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as the delinquents learn to think themselves safe I am entirely persuaded that under such a rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the revenue laws The Constitution invests the President with authority to decide whether a removal should be made in any given case; the Act of Congress declares in substance that he shall only accuse such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust The Constitution makes him sole judge in the premises, but the statute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the odious and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a prosecutor—the prosecution to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not, like him, responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavor The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal. It is impossible to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate. The nature of the subject forbids clear proof If the charge be incapacity, what evidence shall support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstood in a thousand different ways, and by violent party men in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious If the officer be accused of dishonesty how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from general reputation? or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he in the meantime risk the character and interest of the nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must he forbear the complaint until the mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate the overt act, must he move at the point of being tried himself for the offense of slandering his subordinate? In the present circumstances of the country, some one must be held responsible for official delinquency of every kind It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if it be not left where it has been placed by the Constitution But all just men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from such responsibility, if he cannot meet it, by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action. The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable directly to them for his acts It is undoubtedly liable to abuse, and at some period of our history, perhaps, has been abused. If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so trenched as to make the President merely a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party politics, ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules This would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts in good faith, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party I speak, of course, with all proper respect for the present Senate, but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to insure its fitness for these functions It is not the theory of this Government that public offices are the property of those who hold them; they are given merely as a trust for the public benefit—sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good behavior but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power which represents the collective majority and speaks the will of the people The forced detention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to public interests. The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove, but from the power to appoint; therefore it was that the framers of the Constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the Senate a right to reject all appointments which in its opinion were not fit to be made. A little reflection on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our great predecessors.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The present condition of our finance and circulating medium is one to which your early consideration is invited The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole of the annual product circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed, nor can it be controlled by legislation but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in the greatest demand The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean, and indeed, currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than $200,000,000, now the circulation of the National Bank notes and those known as legal tenders is nearly $700,000,000 While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues when compared with a metallic or convertible currency For this purpose let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation, probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be considered consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the National Banks, to convert them without loss into the specie of its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply though it should be borne in mind that, in making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent their present specie value, in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value At the time of the formation of that instrument the country had just emerged from the war of the revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced, hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment for debts The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed Our circulation now comprises—first, notes of National Banks which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imports and by all its creditors, except in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves, second, legal tender notes issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imports and, third gold and silver coin By the operation of our present system of finance, however the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury They are thus made to occupy an invidious position, which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the Government, which should be inviolably maintained But while it acts with fidelity toward the bondholder, who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should at the same time observe good faith with the great masses of the people, who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion now bear the burdens of taxation, that the Government may be able to fulfill its engagements There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people why those who defend us on land and protect us on the sea—the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing scars and wounds received while in its service, the public servant in the various departments of the Government, the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of our navy, the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, and mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war should in payment of their just and hard earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver Equal and exact justice requires that all creditors of the Government should be paid in currency possessing uniform value This can only be accomplished by restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide-spread and imperil the national credit. The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the Constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The production of the precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to $579,000,000, from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $127,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $457,500,000—making the grand aggregate of products, since 1849, of $1,174,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $439,000,000, from 1859 to 1860, inclusive, $125,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $310,000,000, making the total coinage, since 1849, $874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to $281,000,000, from 1859 to 1860, inclusive, to $148,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to $322,000,000—making the grand total aggregate of net exports since 1849, $747,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in the National and other banks, in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than $300,000,000 which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet remain in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for the purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our Mints since 1849 of $874,000,000, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our Mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported as bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payment at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills issued by either, of a less denomination than $20, should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value, at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial—not liable to vibrate with opinion, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen that of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency and robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, injustice, and intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government It is the most successful device in times of peace or war, expansion or revolution to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metal from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places, or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper money The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425,879 On the 30th of June last it was $2 692,199,215 showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91,226 664 During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were $490,634,010, and the expenditures $346,729,129, leaving an available surplus of $143,904,880 It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be $417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,269,226 leaving in the treasury a surplus of $23,892,702 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $381,000 000 and the expenditures will be $372,000,000—showing an excess of $9,000,000 in favor of the Government The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system, and our internal revenue laws and impost system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily upon articles of luxury leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means, and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all, in proportion to their pecuniary abilities would contribute toward the support of the state A modification of the internal revenue system by a reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax would be followed by results equally advantageous to citizen and Government It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove all obstructions to industry, lessen temptation to evade the law diminish the violation and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax gatherers created by the system, who take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned Retrenchment, reform and public economy of the public service, that the expenditures of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation A sound currency should be restored and the public faith in regard to the national debt faithfully observed. The accomplishment of these important results together with the restoration of the Union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good will.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

The report of the Secretary of War *ad interim*, exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaux of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is $77,124,707, including a deficiency in last year's appropriation of $13 600,000 The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department, from January 1st to October 29th, 1867, a period of ten months, amounted to $109,807,000. The expense of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace, while discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by law The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte rivers, and a portion of Dakota Territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence on emigrants and our frontier settlers; but a general Indian war has been providentially averted. The Commissioners, under the act of the 20th of July, [illegible] were invested with full power to adjust [illegible] difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from traveled routes, between the [illegible] and the Pacific coast. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not made any official report of their proceedings.

It is of vital importance that our distant territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material interests and moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually subserved by concentrating them upon portions of the country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways, and not encroaching upon the white settlements.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Since the commencement of the [illegible] of the Thirty-ninth Congress 510 [illegible] have been completed on the [illegible] line and [illegible] of the Pacific Railroad. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the [illegible] of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last [illegible] road in California, [illegible] by the Government on the 24th day of [illegible] but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The [illegible] by the [illegible] offers the [illegible] that the completion of the [illegible] to Omaha will not be long [illegible]

LAND SALES, PENSIONS, ETC.

During the last fiscal year 7,041,114 [illegible] of public lands were disposed of, and the cash receipts from sales and fees [illegible] million of dollars the sum [illegible] sources during the preceding year.

The amount paid to [illegible] pensions, including expenses of disbursement, was $18,619,956, and 36,482 names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the 30th day of June last was 155,474.

Eleven thousand and six hundred and fifty five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent funds was $286,607.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy [illegible] that we have [illegible] squadrons [illegible] judiciously employed, [illegible] and [illegible] mand, in protecting the [illegible] of American citizens, maintaining the [illegible] power of the Government [illegible] the commercial and [illegible] of our men in every part of the world. Of the 238 [illegible] composing the present Navy of the United States, fifty-six, carrying 507 guns, are in the [illegible] service. During the year the [illegible] sale in [illegible] has been [illegible] and there are thirteen [illegible] on [illegible] ron duty than [illegible] the date of the last report. A large number of [illegible] menced and were in [illegible] of [illegible] the war terminated; and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for [illegible] pletion, the Department has [illegible] work upon them, or limited the [illegible] of st [illegible] is so as to [illegible] with private [illegible] chinery [illegible]

The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, [illegible] $31,034,011. No appropriations have been [illegible] or required [illegible] the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for machinery, ordnance, provisions, [illegible] fuel, etc, the balance under [illegible] having been more than [illegible] for [illegible] It should also be stated, to the credit of the Department, that besides asking no [illegible] for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th of [illegible] last, in accordance with the Act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to [illegible] to the Surplus Fund the sum of $65,000,000, being the amount received from [illegible] of [illegible] and other war property and [illegible] of [illegible] appropriations.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General [illegible] the business of the Post Office Department and the condition of the postal service in a very [illegible] light, and the attention of Congress is [illegible] to its practical recommendations. The [illegible] of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land services, and for free mail [illegible] $19,978,693. The expenditures for all [illegible] were $19,235,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of $743,210, which can be applied toward the expenses of the Department for the current year. The increase of postal revenue, independent of special appropriations, for the year 1867 over that of 1866, was $850,040. The increase of revenue from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes was $762,404. The increase of expenditures for 1867 over those of the previous year was chiefly owing to the extension of the land and ocean mail service. During the past year new postal connections have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy and the colonial Government of Hongkong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from within those countries.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

The report of the acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the [illegible] and progress of an interest eminently worthy of the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The re establishment of peace at home, and the resumption of trade, travel and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department for foreign affairs. None of the questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States. The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government A good understanding continues to exist between our Government and the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo; and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged The tender made in conformity with the resolution of Congress of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies on one side and Paraguay on the other, and between Chile and her allies on side and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the Valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended I shall on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have already been made

Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the great channel of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. Nothing more [illegible] fitted to secure rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement. The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and it seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If due allowance be made for recent political derangement of its industry, the part which the United States has borne in the exhibition of invention and art, may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exhibition a conference was held of delegates from several nations—the United States being one—in which the inconveniences of commercial and social intercourse, resulting from the different standards of money value were fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for coinage of gold. The conference is expected to be renewed, with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress—which will no doubt justly appreciate the great object, and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law the treasury notes without interest authorized by that Act should be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittance of $30,000, less stipulated expenses, accrues to claimants under the convention with Spain, in 1834. These remittances, since the passage of that Act, have been paid in such notes. The claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

No arrangement has yet been reached for the settlement of our claim for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has either been accompanied by reservation or limitations incompatible with the rights, interests and honor of the country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention—a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to other commercial nations.

Steps have been taken toward the acquisition of foreign territory in Alaska, and the Danish West Indies. [illegible] West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States simultaneously with the settlement of the American continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations at the close of the last and beginning of the present century. Our own country embraced [illegible] which at one period were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden and Russia. The people of the West Indies, with the exception of the island of Hayti, have neither obtained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self-defense. Although possessing [illegible] able commercial value, they have been held by the several European States which colonized or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our Revolutionary war, ports and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time [illegible] us even from [illegible] with the West Indies, while we [illegible] with all nations. In our [illegible] war the rebels and their blockade [illegible] in the same ports for the [illegible] which they too successfully accomplished [illegible] and devastating the commerce which we are now [illegible] in rebuilding. We labored [illegible] this disadvantage, that [illegible] by our enemies [illegible] shelter, protection and supplies in West [illegible], while our own naval operations were [illegible] from our own distant [illegible]. There was then an universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the [illegible] and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost [illegible] and lawfully, while [illegible] injury to other [illegible] the attention of the [illegible] before the close of the war; and it has not [illegible] lost sight of since that time. A not [illegible] naval want revealed itself [illegible] the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now [illegible] imperative that the [illegible] of the Atlantic coast [illegible] fully provided for. A good and [illegible] of easy defense will supply that want. With the [illegible] of such a [illegible] by the United States [illegible] we nor any [illegible] nation need longer [illegible] injury [illegible] that the West Indies [illegible] the continental States [illegible] with [illegible], also, that it is [illegible] to [illegible] political gravitation. The [illegible] of St. Thomas and St. John, which constitute [illegible] the Virgin Islands [illegible] advantages [illegible] red in [illegible] to which I have already [illegible] been concluded [illegible] of Denmark for the cession of these [illegible] to the Senate for [illegible].

It will [illegible] to call the attention of [illegible] to the subject of providing for the [illegible] of the [illegible] ceded in the [illegible] having been [illegible] to our Commissioner. [illegible] in the care of a [illegible] civil organization as [illegible].

THE [illegible] OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The [illegible] of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country [illegible] Constitution, have induced [illegible] the [illegible] to obtain a just and [illegible] of the long vexed question [illegible] of foreign States to military [illegible] naturalized in the [illegible] with this subject [illegible] a singular [illegible] conflict of laws. The Executive [illegible] of this Government has hitherto [illegible] held, and now holds, that naturalization, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from allegiance to the British Crown. Prussia and Great Britain hold that this doctrine is [illegible] by our laws of [illegible] and British Judges cite Courts and law [illegible] of the United States in support of that theory, and against the position held by the [illegible] authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs the national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now [illegible] to Congress to declare [illegible] unmistakably upon this important [illegible].

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The [illegible] of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from American ports, or by American citizens, has altogether [illegible], and, under existing circumstances, no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances, it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1867.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—The San Francisco *Call*, [illegible] paper which supported the Copperheads in the late canvass in California, declares that the Legislature must elect a "War Democrat" for Senator, and that all the simon-pures, [illegible] and semi-[illegible] must take back seats. Hear it:

In this State there are many positions to be filled of varied profit and honor, from Prison Keeper to United States Senator. Nearly a hundred persons have been named for the latter position and thousands are applicants for the others. Upon those who have the filling of the vacant places [illegible] to a great extent the future of the Democratic party in this State. If they carry out the conservative and reformatory ideas of the people, and live up to the pledges made in the Democratic State platform, all will be well. Otherwise the next election will sweep the Democratic party out of existence. Men who are but recently in the State, and who served in the rebel ranks, are being urged for official positions, and that rightfully, on the ground of their Democracy. Long-time residents of the State do not believe in putting recent comers into office, and those who [illegible] Democracy a success here will not ask that the spoils of office be bestowed on ex-rebel soldiers. The latter can afford to undergo a little [illegible] probation, as can those [illegible] who gave aid, comfort and sympathy to the rebellion. Some of the extremists insist that a representative of their old ideas shall be elected United States Senator. The Democratic party cannot heed the advice of these men and live.

Mr. James Parton [illegible], as soon as he can free himself from magazine writing, to devote himself to a *Life of Voltaire*, which he has already outlined.

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1867.

A President Stultifies and Condemns Himself.

About ten days after Andrew Johnson, by the most untoward accident known in our history, became President of the United States, he said in a public speech that "it was time our people were taught to know that treason is a crime,—not a mere political difference, not a mere contest between two parties, in which one succeeded and the other simply failed." Had his late message to Congress been devoted professedly and exclusively to arguing the converse of this proposition; had he set out to establish the doctrine that the late conflict was simply a "political difference," a mere ordinary "contest between parties," he could not have argued for that doctrine more directly than he has done. The gist of his argument is in direct antagonism with the declaration which is quoted above, as it came from his own lips in April, 1865. If the message has a salient point, it is found right here. This man in his former declarations, has given us a rule to measure him by; has furnished a political map in which his whole line of conduct may be easily and distinctly traced. He has laid down principles by which he is to be judged, and every leading doctrine in his message may be easily shown to be in direct conflict with positions he held prior to the close of the year 1865.

At this late day we find the Chief Magistrate still quibbling about the status of the rebel States and inquiring whether they are "in the Union" or out of it. In this fruitless discussion he has, of course, taken the position which is held by Democratic stump speakers and cross-roads politicians. His remarks on the subject differ nothing from those which have been furnished by every Copperhead paper in the country for two years past. To this source, therefore, he is indebted for this part of his message. Everybody knows that those States have never been treated by Congress as "out of the Union" in any other sense than as they have been treated by Johnson himself. Two years ago all were agreed that the rebellion had deprived the insurgent States of all civil government. Johnson proceeded on this theory. Congress has acted upon it. The question whether the insurgent States are in the Union or out of it leads only to quibbles. It affords a theme for pettifoggers; and Johnson therefore takes occasion to enlarge upon it. But he does not inform the country by what authority he acted (supposing that the insurgent States are still members of the Union on the same footing with the loyal States) when he removed their Governors and appointed others; when he dissolved their Legislatures and assembled new ones; when he sent them an imperative command to ratify the emancipation amendment; when he ordered them to repudiate debts contracted during the rebellion, and required them to perform a variety of other conditions as preliminary to their re-admission. He does not inform us where he got his authority to dictate in this arbitrary manner to "sovereign States." If it be granted that his present position is correct, his former acts were gross usurpations for which he [illegible] impeachment. Were he tried for what he did in 1865 by the principles he lays down in 1867, nothing could save him.

He informs Congress that the reconstruction acts are gross violations of the Constitution. Hitherto it has been supposed that it was the province of the Judicial Department to make decisions of this kind. But the acting President, not content with assuming both Executive and Legislative powers, invades also the domain of the Judiciary. In proof of the unconstitutionality of these acts, he cites the fact that they dictate alterations to be made in State Constitutions; that they control the election of State officers, members of Congress, etc., that they dismiss civil functionaries of the State and appoint others without regard to State law; that they do a great number of similar things which are plainly violative of the Constitution. The remark is then added that "these are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any of its branches." Yet Andrew Johnson in 1865 dictated alterations to be made in State Constitutions; controlled the election of State officers and members of Congress; dismissed civil functionaries of the State and appointed others without regard to State law, and exercised a great variety of other powers which he now says are not granted to any branch of the Government. These are some of the inconsistencies of this extraordinary production; we shall not now notice them further.

IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS.—The President's Message was received here by mail on Saturday afternoon. As the OREGONIAN is not issued on Sundays, we could not lay it before our readers until this morning. Nevertheless, we publish it in advance, as usual, of all our contemporaries, daily or weekly. Its great length excludes nearly all other matter.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This [illegible] document raises many serious questions now pending in our country, advising a reduction of taxes on a number of articles, and even not [illegible] to proclaim to the [illegible] of Oregon that KOHN & [illegible], No. 91 Front street, under all circumstances have proved themselves worthy of the largest share of custom by selling the very best and latest styles of Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods; also, Dry Goods lower than any other house in the State.

Buchtel's Photograph Gallery is the only establishment in Oregon that is thoroughly prepared to do all the different styles of work in the art. Photographs from card to life size. The new cabinet cards, &c., &c. Small pictures enlarged (retouched in India ink—painted in water colors or oil by Mrs. S. J. B[illegible]. Pictures that are fading can be reproduced in this way. All negatives taken in this gallery will be carefully preserved, and additional copies had. I have now on hand a very large collection of negatives, the names of which are recorded alphabetically in a book for that purpose that can be seen in the reception room.

SPERMATORRHEA.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experience in relation to Impotence or Virility; being a Short Treatise on Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

This little Work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent Free by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address

W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.
oc22[illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

PROTECTION FIRE CO. NO. 4.

GRAND BALL!

Given by the Company at

ORO FINO HALL!

on the occasion of the

RECEPTION AND HOUSING OF THEIR NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 25TH, 1867.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

J. W. SUTTON, E. HENDRIE,
H. EVERDING, A. BOSENHEIM,
C. P. FERRY, R. H. BROWN.

HONORARY COMMITTEE:

The Hon. Mayor and Common Council of the City of Portland.

The Chief Engineer and Assistants of the P. F. D.
W. H. D. JOYCE, of Willamette No. 1.
T. B. TREVETT, of Multnomah No. 2.
W. O. BRUEN, of Columbian No. 3.
F. M. ARNOLD, of Vig. H. & L. Co. No. 1.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:

A. B. RICHARDSON, F. OPITZ, W. N. PATTON.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

C. P. FERRY, J. C. MEUSSDORFFER, L. C. FULLER.

TICKETS..........$3 00.

dec16did

Railroad Meeting.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT AND Directors of the Oregon Central Railroad Company now in the city, who desire to be present, the meeting of the citizens of Portland is changed to the evening of Wednesday, the 18th day of December, 1867, at 7 o'clock.

By direction of THE CHAIRMAN.
A. P. DENNISON, Sec'y.
dec16did

NEW TO-DAY.

N. P. R. R.

WHILE THE RAILROAD PROJECTS ARE ENgrossing the attention of all our business men,

THE

EXTREME LOW PRICES OF GOODS

AT

ISIDOR SCHWARTZ'S

Is attracting the attention of

ALL THE LADIES OF PORTLAND!

and especially

DURING THE HOLIDAYS

I propose to sell from my stock of

DRESS GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,

CHEAPER THAN EVER, TO CLOSE OUT THE SAME

BY THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1868.

ISIDOR SCHWARTZ,
No. 117½ Front Street,
dec16dif Opposite the New Columbian Hotel.

NORTHRUP & HIBBARD,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,

DRIED FRUITS,

GRAIN AND FEED,

Doors, Windows and Blinds,

Dealers in

LIME, CEMENT, AND PLASTER,

And will do a

General Commission Business!

NO. 133 FRONT STREET,
(Opposite E. J. Northrup Co.),
nov13 PORTLAND, OREGON. dif

ROBERT H. LAW,

IMPORTER OF

HARD WOOD LUMBER,

COACH, CARRIAGE & WAGON

MATERIALS,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

HAS NOW ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE, THE FINEST STOCK ever imported to this Coast, being selected under his personal supervision, he can warrant it to be of the best, and would call the attention of DEALERS and WAGON MAKERS to his [illegible] of

[illegible]

OAK, ASH AND HICKORY PLANK,

WHITE WOOD,

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
AXLES,
POLES,
BENT RIMS,

Shafts, Bows, Singletrees,
Plow Be[illegible] and Handles,
&c., &c., &c.

Orders for the above, also for BOXES, THIMBLES, SKEINS, IRON and [illegible], promptly filled.

ROBERT H. LAW,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORTLAND, OREGON,
[illegible] ap22dtf2pMaTh

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

L. C. HENRICHSEN,

No. 105 Front Street,

Has just received a Large and Well Selected Supply

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES!

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

Solid Silver and Plated Ware,

WHICH HE WILL SELL (NOT AT COST) BUT

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

before or at present.

Call and see, and you will find it to your advantage to purchase of him. dec15dtf

SELLING OFF AT COST!

POSITIVELY WITHIN

THIRTY DAYS!

JOHN B. MILLER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER,

NO. 111 FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Will Sell His Very Extensive and Well Selected Assortment of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES

AT

COST PRICES FOR THIRTY DAYS.

ALSO:

CLOCKS OF VARIOUS STYLES!

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,

All of the Latest and Most Desirable Fashions.

Particular attention given to CLEANING & REPAIRING FINE WATCHES and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Watches and Jewelry of every description Repaired at short notice. dec12dtf JOHN B. MILLER.

HATS! HATS!

MEUSSDORFFER & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS,

AND

HATTERS' MATERIALS.

No. 72 Front Street, Portland.

ARE RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR EXtensive Stock, by every steamer, all the LATEST STYLES of New York, London and Parisian taste, for

Gentlemen's and Children's Wear.

Which they will sell

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST!

P. S.—Hats of every Style and Description MADE TO ORDER, also neatly repaired at
sep1dtf2p J. C. MEUSSDORFFER & BRO.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL!

OF THE

First Congregational Church!

AT

ORO FINO HALL!

ON

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
December 17th and 18th, 1867.
Admission each evening..........50 Cents.
dec14did

REMOVED.

A. SAMPSON, CARPENTER AND JOBBER, has removed from No. 11 Yamhill Street, to No. [illegible] BLOCK ABOVE, and is prepared to execute all work on short notice. dec3d2p1m

GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE MILLION!

ANNUAL GRAND OPENING

OF

SANTA CLAUS' BUDGET!

AT

McCORMICK'S

BOOK STORE!

WHERE MY

HEAD-QUARTERS

HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED

For the Past Six Years,

and where

I WILL HOLD MY ANNUAL CARNIVAL

DURING THE COMING HOLIDAYS!

MY BUDGET FOR THIS SEASON

COMPRISES

THE LARGEST STOCK!

with

THE HANDSOMEST GOODS!!

and

The Cheapest Prices!

AND THAT ALL MAY OBSERVE

The Christmas and New Years'

HOLIDAYS!

I herewith issue my Annual

PROCLAMATION!!!

I've come, my dear people, among you once more,
Keeping up the good custom established of yore
I bid you all welcome! I wish you good cheer—
A right merry *Christmas* and *Happy New Year!*
You will find me this *year*, as you have heretofore,
At *McCormick's*, on *Front street*—the *Franklin Book Store*
Where I've opened my *Budget*—'twas filled to the brim
With every nice *Toy* that could talk, walk or swim.
I've *Musical Work Boxes*—and *Guitars* for the fair
And *Gifts* for the Gents that are both rich and rare,
Whilst my *Budget* includes the nicest new *Toys*
Intended as *Gifts* to good Girls and Boys!
I've the *Ark* in which Grandfather Noah was kept
When all other creatures from the world were swept,
(For men in those days would in evil persist,
So the world was washed by an *Oregon mist!*)
I've *Babies of Rubber*, of wax and of leather,
(They were all made to order), and well put together;
I've *Vases* and *Cups* nicely gilded outside,
And little *Cock Horses* for Bobbies to ride;
I've *Cannon* and *Pistols* which cannot explode,
For the reason they hold neither wadding or load.
I've steamboats that run—you just wind them in front
And they'll beat the *Cascade* or the *Wilson G. Hunt.*
I've a new *Locomotive*—it can never explode,
'Twas built for the use of *Gaston's* Railroad,
I've *Engines* that play! Set them down on the floor
And they'll throw greater streams than old '2' or new '4.'
I've *Furniture*, *Fiddles*, and *French Puffs* [illegible],
Soldiers that look like B. B. Pioneers.
I've *Swords* made of tin—*Guns* and *Pistols* as well,
And the new kind of *Drum* that rings like a bell.
I've *Masks* of all sizes—I've *Grace* [illegible] *gistres*,
And you'll find at McCORMICK'S [illegible] Toys more,
On FRONT STREET the Store is—**105,**
Where TOYS are as plenty as bees in a hive;
So there and buy them—this is my request,
His Prices are Low and his Stock is the Best.

{L. S.} Given at my Palace in Wonderland, this 30th day of the eleventh month, being the first year of the reign of George the Third in Webfoot.

SANTA CLAUS.

Per BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
nov30d1m Keeper of the Great Seal.

J. B. CONGLE,

No. 92 Front Street, Portland, Oregon,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to his old friends and patrons, that he has just Returned from the East, where he has bought a Large and well-selected Stock of

SADDLERY HARDWARE!

GOLD AND SILVER-PLATED HARNESS,

COACH HARNESS, DOUBLE CARRIAGE HARNESS,

SINGLE HARNESS,

HILL'S CONCORD TEAM AND STAGE HARNESS,

Boston Dray Collars,

Splendid Assortment of Whips, etc., etc

In addition to the above he will keep on hand a Large Supply of Home-Made

SADDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, AND BRIDLES,

Also, SANTA CRUZ HARNESS LEATHER, SKIRTING and BRIDLE, all of which he offers to the Trade at Lower Rates than ever before offered in this market.

Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, and I will guarantee to please.
Portland, Nov. 24, 1867. d2ptf

CHAS. HOPKINS,

(Successor to G. W. VAUGHN,)

DEALER IN

Hardware & Cutlery,

IRON AND STEEL,

Blacksmiths' Miners' and Mechanics'

TOOLS, PLOWS,

REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS

And Agricultural Implements Generally,

No. 116 Corner Front and Morrison Sts.,
eod PORTLAND, OREGON. d2ptf

SEA SICKNESS.

THE SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS, manufactured by MERCADO & SEULLY, of San Francisco, has been pronounced by travelers a sure preventive against this most disagreeable sickness. No one should venture on a sea voyage without a good supply of this most delicious Wine Bitters. It is MILD, MELLOW, and the BEST TONIC KNOWN. For sale EVERYWHERE. dec13d&w1w

FRESH OYSTERS

AT THE

CAPITAL BILLIARD ROOMS

IN EVERY STYLE, AT ALL HOURS. no1tf

Holiday Advertisements.

VERY SENSIBLE

AS TO

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

INSTEAD OF SPENDING MONEY FOR TRIFLING ARTICLES,

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO INVEST it for some of those

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PICTURES

Now on Exhibition at

W. T. SHANAHAN'S

MUSIC AND ART GALLERY!

One door from Cor. First and Morrison Sts.,
(Near the Western Hotel),
PORTLAND, OREGON.

P. S.—NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR ADMISSION TO THE GALLERY OF FINE ARTS. nov9d2ptf

Rare Chance for the Holidays!

GRAND RAFFLE OF FURS!

ONE MAGNIFICENT HUDSON'S BAY SABLE CAPE AND CUFFS!

ONE MAGNIFICENT SIBERIAN SQUIRREL CAPE!

150 CHANCES AT $5 EACH.

THE HIGHEST THROW ENTITLES TO 1ST CHOICE.
THE LOWEST " " " 2D "

The Raffle to take place at the

GEM SALOON!

(Where the Furs are on Exhibition), so soon as the tickets are disposed of.

THIS IS A SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE A VALUABLE NEW YEAR'S PRESENT AT A SMALL EXPENDITURE.

Tickets for sale at the "GEM SALOON."
nov30d&2bdce

PROCLAMATION!

KNOW ALL MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

THAT

SANTA CLAUS!

has established his

HEAD-QUARTERS!

AT

W. B. NORMAN'S!

North-East Corner of First and Washington Sts.,

Where the Largest Stock of

TOYS!

FOR THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS

Can be found, together with one of the best and Largest Assortments of

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND PIPES!

This side of San Francisco.

ALL FOR SALE CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, just received and opened and ready for examination.
nov7dtf

J. SCHONFELD & CO.,

85 First Street, Corner of Washington,

OFFER FOR SALE

AT SAN FRANCISCO COST PRICE,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Toys, Fancy Goods,

AND

YANKEE NOTIONS!

THIS IS A

GOOD CHANCE FOR MERCHANTS

Of this City and the Interior to

TO REPLENISH THEIR STOCKS

FOR THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS.
nov4d2ptf

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

JUST RECEIVED, EX STEAMER "ORIFLAMME," A Large and Well-Selected Stock of

TOYS!

DIRECT FROM THE EASTERN STATES & GERMANY

FOR SALE AT

Less than San Francisco Prices,

BY

I. S. [illegible]BAUM & CO.,
No. 45 Front St[illegible], Portland.

FINE

Christmas Presents!

are to be found at

MUESSDORFFER BROS.,

consisting of

LADIES' FURS

OF ALL KINDS.

They have received a large lot by the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, and offer them at LOW PRICES.

Don't forget to give them a call, at
se21d1m No. 72 Front st., Portland

ALE! ALE! ALE!

[illegible]

MASON & CO. ARE MANUFACTURING A very Superior Article of Ale for Christmas uses, which they are prepared to deliver to any part of the city. Orders taken on the Brewery Wagon, or if left with any of the wholesale liquor merchants, will meet with immediate attention. dec6d1m

BUY

A

GROVER & BAKER

SEWING

MACHINE!

FOR A

CHRISTMAS

PRESENT!

FOR SALE BY

W. CURRIER & CO.

No. 103

FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.
nov26d3p1m

L. GOLDSMITH & CO.,

(*Successors to A. B. ELFELT & CO.*)

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

FANCY & STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

HATS, NOTIONS, &c.,

No. 75 Front Street,

Sept 20th, 1867. PORTLAND, OREGON.
d3ptf

To Let,

ROOMS AT NO. 144 FRONT STREET, UP-STAIRS. Just the place for an Office or a Small Family. Enquire at
de13d6t THWING'S SADDLERY STORE.

Auction and Commission.

FALK & KRAEMER,

AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner Front and Washington Sts.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

REGULAR SALE DAYS,

Tuesdays & Fridays,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
nov8tf

SPECIAL SALE

THIS DAY,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1867,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

ON PREMISES, SIX MILES EAST OF HILLSBORO,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

Stock, Grain, Household Furniture

&c., &c.

On the Robinson place, now occupied by Oliver Clay.

SPECIAL SALE

AT SALES-ROOMS,

ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17TH,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

CONSTABLE'S SALE

OF

Pictures, Mirrors,

BAR-ROOM FIXTURES,

STOVES, COUNTERS, TABLES, CHAIRS, &c., &c.

REGULAR SALE,

At Sales-Room,

ON

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1867.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

and

FURNITURE!

- 4 EXTENSION TABLES;
- 4 dozen CANE SEAT DINING CHAIRS;
- 5 DINING LEAF TABLES;
- 1 dozen SINGLE BEDSTEADS;
- 24 kegs S. F. SYRUP;
- 82 hf-bbls YELLOW C. SUGAR;
- 21 sacks COFFEE;
- 12 pcs SHEETINGS;
- 42 pcs FRENCH CALICO;
- 27 dozen POCKET KNIVES;
- 12 dozen GENTS' SILK NECK TIES;

Glassware, Crockery and Lamps,

COAL OIL, NOTIONS, &c.

FALK & KRAEMER.

OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer.

EMIL, LOWENSTEIN & CO.,

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS AND WALL PAPER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

NOS. 134, 136, 138 FIRST STREET,
(Between Yamhill and Taylor),
PORTLAND, OREGON.
sep16 d&ptf

DAVID METZGER

HAS REMOVED HIS LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE,

BOOTS and SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Sash, Doors and Blinds, &c.,

FROM 175 FRONT STREET

TO THE NEW BRICK BUILDING,

Corner of First and Madison Sts.,

(Erected by J. Frier, of North Yamhill.)

HAVING MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO My Extensive Stock!

and being enabled to

SELL CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST,

I hope to see all of my old customers at the new stand, where ample room is afforded to show my merchandise.

The HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Portland, Nov. 30th, 1867. d&w1m

STARTLING REVELATIONS!

WHOLESOME TRUTHS!

New Lectures! New Lectures!!

A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES ARE BEING DELIVERED AT THE

Pacific Museum of Anatomy and Science,

embracing the subjects,

How to Live and What to Live For,

YOUTH, MATURITY AND OLD AGE,

MANHOOD GENERALLY REVIEWED,

Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for, Marriage Philosophically considered, &c.

POCKET VOLUMES containing these Lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of twenty-five cents in stamps, by addressing Secretary Pacific Museum of Anatomy and Science, Montgomery St., San Francisco. sep5d&w2p6m

BYRON E. HOLMES. JOHN SUNDERLAND.

HOLMES & SUNDERLAND,

No. 95 First St., Portland,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

THE LATEST STYLES OF

LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S

WEAR!

At the GREATLY REDUCED PRICE OF THE TIMES, this firm is prepared to give the

BEST BARGAINS IN THE MARKET!

We are also prepared to take orders for CUSTOM-MADE WORK. sep19d6m

POWDER AND SHOT,
For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

Auction and Co[illegible]

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER,

Corner of Front and Oak Sts. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

aug[illegible] A. B. RICHARDSON, Auc[illegible]

At Private Sale.

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST S[illegible];
HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS;
SCREWS, FRY-PANS, SHEET IRON, &c.

ALSO;

Large assortment of GROCERIES &c.
A. B. RICHARDSON, A[illegible]

REGULAR AND POSITIVE SALE

OF

GROCERIES, FURNITURE,

General Merchandise, &c.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1867,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

GROCERIES:

100 chests YOUNG HYSON TEA;
100 chests JAPAN TEA;
50 chests CHOICE BLACK TEA;

ALSO,

53 bbls S. I. SYRUP;
175 kegs GOLDEN SYRUP;
150 kegs E. B. do

ALSO,

100 doz CALIFORNIA BROOMS;
50 doz do PAILS;

ALSO,

120 bundles CHOICE CODFISH;
100 hf-bbls " MACKEREL;

ALSO,

100 cases McMURRAY'S OYSTERS;
150 cases LeBRUN'S do

ALSO,

75 hf-bbls CAROLINA RICE;

ALSO,

300 cases COAL OIL;
10 bbls DOG-FISH OIL;

ALSO,

15 bbls CHOICE WHISKEY;

ALSO,

FURNITURE.

A. B. RICHARDSON, A[illegible]

Extensive, Positive and Clo[illegible]

OF THE

ENTIRE ELEGANT AND IMME[illegible]

STOCK OF

GOLDSMITH [illegible]

I WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES AT THE [illegible] of [illegible] GOLDSMITH [illegible]

No. 8[illegible] Front Street,

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 19TH, 18[illegible]

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF WATCHES, [illegible]

[illegible]

ELEGANT MAGIC CASED GOLD [illegible] WATCHES.

ELEGANT HUNTING-CASED GOLD PA[illegible] WATCHES.

ELEGANT LAD[illegible] DIA[illegible] CASED PAT[illegible] WATCHES.

FINE AMERICAN SILVER WATCH[illegible];
" ENGLISH SILVER PAT. LEVER W[illegible]

ALSO,

MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND BROO[illegible]
do do EAR RINGS;
do do FINGER R[illegible]

ALSO,

SPLENDID SOLID SILVER TEA [illegible]
do do do WINE [illegible]
do do do TEA and [illegible]
do do do [illegible]
do do do [illegible]

HEAVY SOLID SILVER TABLE and TEA [illegible]
do do [illegible]

ALSO,

FINE GOLD [illegible] AND [illegible]
do do PENCILS[illegible]
do do EAR [illegible]

SPLENDID OPERA [illegible]
SUPERIOR MARINE [illegible]

LARGE A[illegible]

ALSO,

STORE FIXTURES [illegible]

[illegible]

A. B. RICHARDSON, A[illegible]

10,000 PAI[illegible]

OF

FALL AND WINTER

BOOTS & SHOE[illegible]

C[illegible]

LADY WASHINGT[illegible]
VIRGINIA, AND [illegible]
GENTS BALMORAL[illegible]

[illegible]

and a large variety of the [illegible] brands.

ALSO,

New Styles Misses' & Children's W[illegible]

BOYS' BOOTS, &c.,

have just been [illegible] at the

PHILADELPHIA BOOT ST[illegible]

No. 119 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.
O[illegible] 30th, 1867.

Salt! Salt! Salt!

200 BAGS LIVERPOOL SALT, just [illegible] per barque *Live Y*[illegible], and for sale [illegible]
HARKER [illegible]

300 KEGS EXTRA HEAVY [illegible] just received per barque *Live Y*[illegible] for sale low by HARKER [illegible]

200 CASES DEVOE'S and other [illegible] OIL, just received per barque [illegible] for sale low by HARKER [illegible]

200 CASES OYSTERS, just [illegible] [illegible], and for sale low by HARKER [illegible]

300 KEGS ASSORTED SUGAR, just [illegible] and for sale low by HARKER [illegible]

400 MATS RICE, in store and for sale by HARKER [illegible]

100 CHESTS JAPAN TEA, [illegible] with a variety of other Groceries, now in [illegible] for sale low by HARKER & CO.
dec10dtf No. 62 F[illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,

603 Montgomery Street, San Fr[illegible]

42 AND 44 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK,

Dealers in the Best Qualities of

AMERICAN and SWISS WATCHES,

AGENTS FOR

MORTON'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS, JEWELRY, TOOLS, MATERIALS, &c. Wholesale and Retail.

Reliable Time-Keepers.

To persons in want of a First-Class Watch we can furnish the Howard Watch in Gold or S[illegible]. Send to us for a *List of Prices of Watches*, and save at least one-third of your money by so doing.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
nov1[illegible] 603 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

HOLBROOK, MERRILL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Stoves, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron,

LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, ZINC, WIRE

AND HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

13 and 15 Front Street, San Francisco.
176 and 178 J Street, Sacramento.
sep20d2p3m Main Street, Austin, Nevada.

FRESH OYSTERS

ANOTHER FINE LOT OF FRESH OYSTERS HAS come to hand, and can be had in any style at

THE GEM!

THESE OYSTERS ARE FROM MY OWN PRIVATE BEDS.
sep13dtf C. A. BURCHARDT.

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1867.

CITY.

Money Market.

Buying — Legal Tender rates.......................73@73½
New York Gold Quotations.........................130½

"CRITICISM OR CARELESS."—The Vancouver *Register* has a correspondent—"one who knows" a thing or two about figures, and we are pleased to recognize the fact. We feel disposed to congratulate the *Register* and to encourage the correspondent. Mathematical exactitude is a big thing, and when we find a man or boy who can state the figures in the fraction of a hair, on any given transaction, we naturally venerate the man or admire the boy. Next to mathematical accuracy, there is nothing in the world which we so much worship as that moral quality in a man which guards him against making statements without being first fully informed and so posted as to render a mistake impossible. When a man with such qualities speaks, the incredulous world takes off its hat and listens, as if some Sir Oracle were ope'ing his [illegible] trap—and listening, believes. The *Register's* correspondent seems to be broke out all over with the natural gift of mathematical exactitude, and the moral quality aforesaid with which but a favored few were ever gifted since the days when Adam and Eve went shopping for fig leaf robes. A short time ago, we stated in an item concerning the St. Helens' Steam Mill Co., that "they are making more lumber per day, probably than any other half dozen milling establishments in the State." Whereat, the mathematical and moral [illegible] of the *Register's* correspondent, leaped into active exercise and he rebuked us thusly: "What a comment from the principal paper in Oregon to the mills of that State. In our little Territory we have at least a dozen mills that make more lumber than the one so much lauded to the disparagement of all others in Oregon. Several of which make a half dozen times as much lumber as that does. Even the old mill at Oak Point but a short [illegible] from the one in question can and does make more [illegible] in the same length of time than the one said to "make more lumber than any half dozen mills in Oregon." The OREGONIAN man must be either very credulous or very careless in his statements to allow a paragraph to appear in his paper so disparaging to the mills of Oregon." We feel the rebuke and confess to some mortification. Henceforth, we renounce credulity and swear against carelessness. Our incredulity shall extend to everything. Everything shall be carefully [illegible] in the crucible of truth, and melted into mathematical proportions. We begin with the *Register's* correspondent: "Several of which make a half dozen times as much lumber as that [the St. Helens mill] does." [See quotation above.] The St. Helens mill manufactures about 20,000 feet of lumber per day; six times that amount is 120,000 feet. Supposing the W. T. mills to be strictly pious institutions and therefore to rest on the Sabbath day, and to obey the Scriptural injunction, "six days shalt thou labor," they would each work 313 days per year, manufacturing 37,560,000 feet of lumber, or about enough to load 112 Washington Territory ships, carrying each 500 tons dead weight. Our incredulity goes somewhat to that extent of the case, and wants to know of "one who knows" what those "several" mills do with all their lumber. The correspondent man has been so "careless" in his statement as to considerably overdraw his draft on our "credulity."

THE HIGH WATER.—The river at this city rose yesterday several feet and was at evening still rapidly rising. At Oregon City it rose yesterday at the rate of three inches per hour, while at Milwaukie it rose about eight inches per hour. The Clackamas river is much higher [illegible] than the Willamette, which accounts for the [illegible] between the rise at Oregon City and Milwaukie. Nearly all the drift which [illegible] here [illegible] is [illegible]. There is very little [illegible] in the Willamette [illegible] the mouth of the [illegible] river. At [illegible] the river has cut away the road in places so [illegible] is impracticable. Yesterday [illegible] Oregon City and Canemah was reported [illegible] and fears were entertained that the road [illegible]. The road near the breakwater was [illegible]. The stage arrived at Oregon City on Saturday [illegible] difficulty, and yesterday it had not arrived when the *Alert* left. It was supposed [illegible] unable to cross Pudding river. At Oregon [illegible] water was within about six feet of the [illegible] year. The transportation of freight is suspended [illegible], for the reason that the boats will not attempt the passage of Rock Island, and the road being [illegible] freight cannot be taken by wagon from the [illegible] to those above. All the boats except the [illegible] are now above Rock Island. Passengers can go [illegible] as usual, but they can take no baggage [illegible] such as they can carry by hand over the portage. [illegible] the water was within three feet of the [illegible] Mills floor and it was feared that by this morning [illegible] story would have to be abandoned. At this [illegible] lower stories of all the wharves are under, [illegible] cellars along the water front have been cleared. The water is in many of them. On Saturday and [illegible], it is estimated that, not less than 2,000 tons [illegible] and merchandise were taken out of the cellars [illegible] to other places of storage. Considerable [illegible] were piled on the sidewalks. There will probably be but little loss, except such as may occur by rapid [illegible]. On account of the drift, [illegible] here was the same thing as early [illegible] yesterday. The Columbia is said to be high, also, and rapidly rising. Heavy [illegible] everywhere in the interior as far as heard [illegible] by the *Hunt* on Saturday says the [illegible] rose two and a half feet at the [illegible] in four [illegible]. Both rivers being up at the same time, there will [illegible] be an overflow of all the low land below here. [illegible] of the Clouds, says that when he came up [illegible] it was only two feet above [illegible], and he thinks it probable that the whole country [illegible] there, is submerged by this time.

VANCOUVER ITEMS.—We learn from the Vancouver [illegible] that [illegible] on suspicion [illegible] of the murderer of [illegible] O'Connor, had a [illegible] examination before the [illegible] and was [illegible] to justify [illegible]. It [illegible] in evidence that O'Connor [illegible] were powder [illegible], and the character and [illegible] of the shot were such as to [illegible] that [illegible] blood right by his side, and [illegible] that [illegible] should be fatal. [illegible] and the murder [illegible] together in one of those establishments [illegible] prepare men for murder, a short time before the dreadful crime was committed. They left the [illegible] and were seen walking together in a [illegible]. Soon after and, a little farther in the same direction, [illegible] were heard and O'Connor's dead body lay upon the pavement......We learn from the same [illegible] that [illegible] Love, Esq., contemplates putting a carding and spinning [illegible] into his mill above Vancouver and [illegible] to that effect with parties East, [illegible] just what Mr. Love is [illegible] to secure [illegible]. He will also attach to his grist mill an improved [illegible] corn [illegible]......At the late election for [illegible] of Gen. [illegible] Engine Co., O. T. H. [illegible] was [illegible]; J. [illegible], 1st Assistant; N. Scholefield, 2d Assistant; A. A. Schwabe, Secretary; A. G. [illegible], Treasurer. The above gentlemen, except Mr. [illegible], were simply re-elected, having held the same [illegible] in the company before. This company is in a [illegible] condition. The members intend to give a ball at Oro Fino Hall, in this city, on New Years Eve.

[illegible] CITY ITEMS.—We clip the subjoined items [illegible] of the 14th: The sale of the [illegible] mill on the 12th, was postponed to the 16th......A Christmas party will be given by L. Diller, Esq., at the Court [illegible] in this city, on the evening of the 25th......[illegible] route to their future homes on Monday's boat, came [illegible] who left the cold and forbidding [illegible] of Missouri and Wisconsin, last May, for Oregon. We welcome all such, and hope our people will be generous toward them......On the day before Christmas, Mr. W. W. Quinn, of Canemah, will put up about fifty of the fattest Turkeys ever [illegible] in Oregon, to be shot at in regular [illegible] style, on the bank between that place and this city. This is a fine chance for parties to get a good Turkey for a Christmas dinner......The [illegible] lecture [in the [illegible] the Odd Fellows' [illegible]] will be given on [illegible] evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Court [illegible], by Rev. C. C. Stratton, of Portland, upon the [illegible] "Eye to Eye." We hope and trust that the [illegible] on last Monday evening will [illegible] in the [illegible] for the lectures approach. The object [illegible] a [illegible] one, and no more [illegible] way can be [illegible] to spend an evening.

[illegible] COURT, UPTON, JUDGE.—Proceedings of Saturday, Dec. 14th:

[illegible] et al., vs. Heuchsch & Schmidt; action [illegible] property held by defendants as tenants of C. [illegible], administrator of the estate of Finice Caruthers, [illegible] filed, by which defendants acknowledge [illegible] tenants of the plaintiff's attorney. The [illegible] Wait for plaintiffs; Mitchell, Dolph [illegible] for defendants.

[illegible] Miller vs. the Oregon City [illegible] Manufacturing Co.; [illegible] for debt; motion to set aside [illegible] this in the case of the Bank of British Columbia vs. the Oregon City Paper Manufacturing Co.; argued [illegible]. Page for Plaintiffs; Mitchell, Dolph & [illegible] for [illegible].

THE [illegible] STEAMER.—The *Mountaineer* of Saturday, says: "Last evening, a little after dark, we [illegible] a [illegible] steam whistle coming from the river, and on [illegible] out of our back window, we saw what we supposed to be a small steamer passing by, going down [illegible], and on inquiry we learned that it was the steamer *Lewiston*, on her way to the Willamette river, where, it is said, she is to run in opposition to the P. T. Company.

FROM ASTORIA.—Capt. Snow informs us that a severe gale had been blowing at the bar and was still prevailing when he left Astoria, Saturday morning. The steamer *Ajax* and the barks *Falkinburg* and *Occident* were still at anchor in the river, awaiting better weather. The [illegible] went out Tuesday afternoon, the only time since the 5th, when any vessel could have safely tried the bar.

CHRISTMAS BALL.—Protection Engine Company No. 4 will give a grand ball at Oro Fino Hall on the evening of the 25th, on the occasion of the reception and housing of their new steam fire engine. From the list of names of gentlemen which compose the various committees we feel confident that nothing will be lacking to make this "the ball of the season."

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—Arrived per steamer *Alert* from Oregon City on Saturday, the 14th: 2,296 sks flour, 165 sks wheat, 24 boxes apples, 13 hlf barrels and 8 boxes produce, 29 slaughtered hogs, 2 coops [illegible], 1 bundle furs. Yesterday she brought down from Milwaukie 40 tons flour.

CHANGE OF LANDING.—Owing to the large quantities of drift-wood passing the O. S. N. Co.'s wharf, the *Wilson G. Hunt* has changed her moorings for the time being to the Company's Bone Yard. Persons intending to go by this morning's boat will take notice and act accordingly.

MISTAKEN.—The Vancouver *Register* announces that Gen. Rousseau will make his headquarters at Fort Vancouver. We are assured by an officer of Gen. Rousseau's staff that he has no such design, and that the change mentioned has never been talked of at the headquarters.

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.—The members of the Philharmonic Society are requested to meet at the usual place this evening, for rehearsal, preparatory to the approaching concert.

CHARTERED.—The schooner *Alaska* has been chartered by Mr. Warren, to load with flour from Vaughn's Mills, for Victoria.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The time of holding the railroad meeting heretofore advertised for Saturday evening, the 21st, has been changed to Wednesday evening, the 18th, at the request of the Oregon Central Railroad Co.—west side.

FROM MR. PITTOCK.—I have used some of Henley's Royal Balsam in my family, and think it is splendid medicine for children, as well as for grown persons. For coughs and colds I freely recommend it to the public.
H. PITTOCK.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF IDAHO—Boise City, I. T.—Organized March 11th, 1867, (with circulation) under Act of Congress, approved June 3d, 1864. Authorized capital $500,000. Paid up capital, $100,000. H. M. Buffett, President. C. W. Moore, Cashier. Collections of Notes and Accounts on the principal places in Idaho Territory promptly attended to. Exchange for Coin or Currency on this Bank can be purchased of Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Oregon.

REMOVED.

DR. J. A. CHAPMAN

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NO. 89 FIRST ST.,
Next door to Mrs. C. Lory's Store.

OFFICE—On the same floor with Buchtel & Cardwell's Photograph Gallery. May be found at the office for Night Calls. Special attention to Surgery. dec4dtf

STEAM, SULPHUR, VAPOR BATHS.

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM and MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS

The attention of sufferers from Colds is directed to these Baths, as one or two will Remove the severest Cold. Also,

Warm, Cold and Shower Baths.

Steam or Vapor Baths, $1 00. Warm Baths, 50 cents.

CHAS. F. WIEGAND, Proprietor,
Parrish's Brick,
Washington street, near Front,
Portland, Oregon.

se6dtf

A WORD TO THE AGED.—In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay, can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirits, without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged

DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

As an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effect. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, acts like a charm upon the spirits. For dyspepsia, oppression after eating, bilious cholic, spasms of the stomach, sick or nervous headache, chills and fever, tremors, prostration, and all the complaints special to the feebler sex, the Bitters are earnestly recommended by thousands who have witnessed their superior efficacy in such cases.—Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

HODGE, CALEF & CO., Agents,
Portland, Oregon.

The Portland Children's Progressive Lyceum—Meets at the Oro Fino Hall every Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. All lovers of progress are invited to attend. nov16dtf O.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMPLAINTS!

At this period there are but few of the human race unacquainted with the merits of the Pain Killer; but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all that it is equally successful whether used internally or externally, and it stands alone, unrivalled by all the great catalogue of Family Medicines, and its sale is universal and immense. The demand for it from India and other foreign countries is equal to the demand at home, and it has become known in these far off places by its merits.

Just Cause for being Alarmed.—When a Cough has been running for a long time, and you begin to feel a pain setting in upon your lungs, attended with tightness across the chest, it is high time that you should awaken to the danger of your disease, which is fast running into Consumption. Now, before it is too late, use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which will cure the disease, and all will be well with you. For sale by the Dealers in Family Medicines generally.

JOHN WILSON,

127 Front St., opposite the What Cheer House,

HAS JUST OPENED

A New and Extensive Stock OF WINTER GOODS!

Carefully selected from the Latest Importations

DIRECT FROM PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK!

And which he offers at Lowest Market Prices for CASH.

DRESS GOODS.—AN ELEGANT SELECTION of all-wool Plaid and Plain Poplins, Merinos, Winceys, Empress Cloths, Colored Alpaccas, Silk Alpacas, [illegible], Barathea, [illegible] Cords, Ombre [illegible] Robes, [illegible], Wool Delaines, Mourning Goods, and Low Priced Poplins, of Superior Quality, &c.

CLOAKINGS.—A Reassortment of Velvet Beavers and Plain Cloths, in Black, Brown, Purple, Grey, Tan, Scarlet, and Azuline Blue Colors, &c.; Waterproof Tweeds of English and Oregon make, Pilot Cloths, &c., with Buttons and Trimmings to suit.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.—10-4 Cotton Sheetings, Pillow of Cottons, 10-4 Linen Sheeting, 5-4 Pillow ca Linen, 4-4 Shirting Linen, all prices, Table Linens, Table Damask Cloths, a superior ass't, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Blankets, Quilts, Countery-fine Crib Blankets, Cassimeres, Tweeds, and a general variety of Piece Goods, &c., &c.

ZEPHYR.—All Colors in Split, Single and Double Berlin Wool, Emb'd and Crochet Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Crochet Hooks, Knitting Pins of wood and steel, Netting Pins, Stilettos, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS, &c.—Bugle Gimps, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Silk Ribbons, Cords and Tassels, Alpaca Braids and Bindings, Silk Twist, Machine Sewing Silks and Linens, Embroidered Silks, Dress Buttons, Rubber Combs and Hair-Pins, Hair Netts, &c., &c.

HATS AND CAPS.—A full assortment of Men's and Boys' Hats, Infants' Fancy Dress Hats, Navy and Glazed Caps, &c., &c.

CLOTHING.—Latest Styles of Best Custom-made Children's Cloth [illegible] Suits, Boys' Suits, Youths' Cassimere and Fine Beaver Suits, Gents' Cloth and Beaver Suits, Black D[illegible] skin and Beaver Pants, Beaver, Cloth and Silk Velvet Vests, Gents' and Boys' Overcoats, Boy's Vests, Boys' Linen B. Shirts, Boys' Under-Shirts and Drawers, Rubber Neck-Ties, French and English Cotton Socks, Linen C. Handkerchiefs, Silk Umbrellas, Underclothing and Furnishing Goods generally, for sale by

JOHN WILSON,
127 Front St., opposite the What Cheer House.
Portland, Nov. 9, 1867. dawtf

INCORPORATED....................JANUARY 18TH, 1867.

OREGON IRON WORKS!

South Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THIS COMPANY HAVE LATELY ENLARGED AND rebuilt their Works Fire-Proof, and by the introduction of the most Improved Machinery and Tools, are fully ABLE TO COMPETE WITH ANY IRON WORKS ON THE COAST, both in character of work, and their facilities for executing contracts and orders promptly for any kind of Machinery required, embracing:

Marine, Stationary and Portable Engines and Boilers,
Wheeler & Randall's, Varney's and Moore's Grinders & Amalgamators,
Batteries, Shoes and Dies,
Battery Screens,
Copper Plates,
Leather and Rubber Belting,

FLOURING AND SAW-MILL WORK,
PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS,

Leffel's American Double Turbine WATER WHEELS,

IRON FRONTS, DOORS AND SHUTTERS,
And all kinds of MACHINERY and CASTINGS.

ENGINES of every size and capacity, from entirely new patterns, of the modern and approved style, combining simplicity, durability and economy.

ENGINES of the larger class fitted with BLOOMFIELD'S IMPROVED EQUILIBRIUM VALVE, and with VARIABLE CUT-OFF, when required.

A. MYERS, President.
H. BLOOMFIELD, Superintendent.
Portland, Oregon, Dec. 1867. dtf

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS!

FOR SALE BY

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

aug14 dtf

COSMOPOLITAN BILLIARD ROOMS!

Alder street, between Front and First.

TWO NEW and VERY PERFECT FRENCH CAROM TABLES, with the Improved Phelan Cushions just set up at the COSMOPOLITAN.

These Tables are incomparably Superior to any others now in use.

☞ Rooms apart from the Saloon dec4d1m

LACOUR'S FAMOUS BITTERS!

AT

THE GEM!

oc[illegible] dtf

MACK & HATCH, DENTISTS.

The patronage of those desiring FIRST-CLASS OPERATIONS respectfully solicited.

Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

N. B.—NITROUS OXIDE administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Also, the RHIGOLENE SPRAY used for those who prefer it.

OFFICE—Corner of Washington and Front Sts. Entrance on Washington, Portland, Oregon.
jy19dawtf

STAR OF THE UNION CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

These delicious Stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every hurtful ingredient. A

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! — JUDGE FOR YOUR SELF!

pleasant tonic, and a most agreeable drink. The market is flooded with poisonous compounds; but THESE bitters, made from the purest extracts of valuable roots, barks and herbs, are admirably adapted to the cure of all affections of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, etc., etc. For sale everywhere.

A. FENKHAUSEN, SOLE MANUFACTURER,
sep23d1y3p Cor. Sansome & Jackson, San Francisco.

For Sale—To Let—Wants.

OFFICES & ROOMS To Let,

IN THE BRICK BUILDING NO. 93 FRONT STREET, over Messrs. Goldsmith Bros. Apply to
dec10d3ptf GOLDSMITH BROS.

For Sale.

THE NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL!

THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL of the above named Hotel, situate in the central part of the City of Portland, on Front Street, will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH!

For particulars enquire of E. MARTIN & CO.,
nov30dtf 25 Front Street.

AGENTS WANTED.—$10 TO $20 A DAY, TO INtroduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $20. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine LOCK STITCH. All other low-priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. W. G. WILSON & CO., *Manufacturers*, CLEVELAND, OHIO. sep17d3m3p

Agents Wanted

THROUGHOUT OREGON AND WASHINGTON Territory, to canvass for WOMEN OF THE WAR, by Frank Moore; LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, by John S. C. Abbott; LIFE & CAMPAIGNS OF STONEWALL JACKSON, by R. L. Dabney; ANECDOTES and INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION, by Frank Moore.

Liberal Terms allowed to Canvassing Agents.
Apply to T. B. TREVETT,
General Agent for Oregon and Washington Ter.
Portland, Nov. 11, 1867. dtf

HAYWARD, COLEMAN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

COAL OIL LAMPS

AND LAMP STOCK,

ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING

OILS,

WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 36 Front St., Portland,

And 414 Front Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

10,000 GALLONS DEVOES AND OTHER Coal Oils, at lowest market rates. For sale by HAYWARD, COLEMAN & CO.

1,000 GALS. PURE LARD OIL, for sale in lots to suit by HAYWARD, COLEMAN & CO.

500 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes. For sale by HAYWARD, COLEMAN & CO.

MACHINE OIL, NEATS FOOT OIL, POLAR OIL, Tanners' Oil, China Nut Oil, Sperm Oil, Alcohol, Turpentine. Also, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, Putty, &c., for sale in lots to suit by

HAYWARD, COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 36 Front Street, Portland.

2 TONS ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD, Ex Steamer *Oregon*, for sale in lots to suit at the Lowest Market rates, by

HAYWARD, COLEMAN & CO.,
sep[illegible] w3ptf No. 36 Front Street, Portland.

MINING TOOLS—A Large Stock on hand and for sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

SELLING OUT! SELLING OUT!

VAN FRIDAGH & CO.,

123 Front Street,

DEALERS IN

MILLINERY, Dry Goods, Notions, WHITE GOODS, &C.

WISHING TO DISPOSE OF OUR BUSINESS, WE call the attention of all parties in quest of Bargains to our large and well selected stock of Merchandise, which has to be disposed of REGARDLESS OF COST.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Ornamental Trimmings, etc., the Latest Styles,

OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM PARIS and New York, a first rate chance of indulging for a mere song in

A REAL PARIS PATTERN BONNET.

DRY GOODS!

Of all descriptions, from Calico up to the Finest Silk Chains and Cashmeres.

FANCY SILK DRESS PATTERNS, DAMASK ROBES and SATINS.

SHAWLS—Fine Wool, Rich Crochet, Cloth Heavy Velvet, and others.

FLANNELS—Domestique, Dress and Cloak Flannels.

HOSIERY.—Balbrigan and Iron Frames, Bleached and Unbleached, etc.

LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS of all kinds.

LAWNS, NANSOOKS, JACONETS, MUSLIN, PLAIN, Striped and Checked, Trimmings, Buttons, Notions and a host of other things too numerous to mention.

TERMS, STRICTLY CASH, AND ONLY ONE PRICE.
nov11d2ptf

IMPORTANT

TO DEALERS AND CONSUMERS OF THE

SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS!

In ordering WINE BITTERS, be sure you ask for the SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS, manufactured by MERCADO & SEULLY, San Francisco, for inferior kinds are often substituted. Observe the YELLOW LABEL, and see that the name of MERCADO & SEULLY is on the WRAPPER, LABEL and STAMP.

This most DELICIOUS WINE can be had from the principal Wine Merchants and Liquor Dealers throughout the State. nov18d3m is

PIONEER MACHINE SEWING FACTORY AND SAIL LOFT!

PORTLAND, OREGON.

J. W. COOK.......................................Proprietor.

FLOUR AND GRAIN BAGS CONSTANTLY ON hand and made to order.

CEILINGS, AWNINGS, TENTS, & WAGON COVERS and all kinds of PLAIN SEWING DONE NEATLY and with the utmost dispatch.

DRAY, TRUCK, and HORSE COVERS made to order.

Front Street, East Side,
between O. S. N. Co. and P. T. Co.'s Wharves.
Portland, Nov. 22d, 1867. nov22dtf

FRED. MULLER,

(THE ORIGINAL PAYARATA,)

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO HIS OLD customers and the public that his New RESTAURANT, two doors from Alder, on First Street, will open on Monday, Dec. 2d.

OYSTERS, GAME, CHOPS, ETC., ETC. dec1dtf

E. MARTIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

wines and Liquors!

NO. 25 FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
NOS. 604 AND 606 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Orders promptly filled in San Francisco, if desired. oct21dtf

CHAS. HODGE.............CHAS. E. CALEF.............GEO. W. SNELL.

HODGE, CALEF & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs and Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND WINDOW GLASS,

VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PAINTERS' MATERIALS

And Druggists' Sundries,

97 Front Street,
nov[illegible]d3ptf Portland, Oregon.

HURGREN & SHINDLER

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

FROM THE EAST DIREST

OF

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

CURLED HAIR & MOSS MATTRASSES,

MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT MOLDINGS,

CABINET MAKERS' AND

UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS,

Nos. 166, 168, 170 and 172 First Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.
October 24, 1867. d3ptf

R. MILWAIN. O. JOYNT.

MILWAIN & JOYNT,

95 Front Street.....................96 First Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Importers of Metals.

PRICES REDUCED!

TO SUIT DULL TIMES!

STOVES, FURNACES & RANGES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST APproved patterns of Cooking and Heating, consisting of—

Buck, Extension and Square Top;
Golden Gate, Western Empire,
Henry Clay, Great Republic,
Hearthstone, Black Knight,
Guardian, Etc., Etc.

TIN PLATE!

Sheet Iron, Galvanized Sheet Iron and Zinc, Copper, Brass, Tinned and Planished, Babbit Metal, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Rubber Hose and Connections, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles.

FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS,

All Sizes, Suitable for Lead or Iron Pipe.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE & FITTINGS,

For Steam, Water and Gas.

☞ Our Imports are principally from Eastern Ports, which enables us to furnish Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest Rates.

WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY ONE. ja5dtf

E. M. BURTON. W. H. HARRIS.

BURTON & HARRIS,

(Successors to J. L. PARRISH & CO.),

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

NO. 87 FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

SCHOOL BOOKS,	PRINTERS' INK,
LAW BOOKS,	WRITING FLUIDS,
MEDICAL BOOKS,	COPYING INK,
BLANK BOOKS,	WRITING PAPER,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,	BLANK PAPER,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,	WRAPPING PAPER,

and a full assortment of

PRINTERS' MATERIAL!

Agents for

LEROY W. FAIRCHILD & CO.'S GOLD PENS,

And Importer of

GEORGE WOSTENHOLM & SONS' CELEBRATED

I. X. L. CUTLERY!

Agents for the

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE!

We will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of goods in our line.

☞ OUR ENTIRE STOCK IS IMPORTED DIRECT FROM PUBLISHERS and MANUFACTURERS, and persons purchasing from us can at all times rely upon getting GENUINE ARTICLES and at PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

BURTON & HARRIS,
No. 78 Front Street,
aug6dtf Portland Oregon.

S. SHERLOCK & CO.,

83 Front St., Portland,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

SADDLES!

BRIDLES, WHIPS,
DOUBLE & SINGLE BUGGY HARNESS,
EXPRESS AND DRAY HARNESS,
MULE HARNESS,
TEAM COLLARS,

Hill's Concord Stage Harness!

HARNESS LEATHER, SKIRTING,
APPARAJO and BRIDLE LEATHER,
CALIFORNIA TREES,
ENAMELED DUCKING
SHEEP SKINS,
STAGE LASHES,
WHALEBONE STALKS, &c.

Importing direct from the East, we offer all the advantage obtained in the San Francisco market. A large and well assorted stock constantly on hand. tah30tf3p

DANCING ACADEMY!

C. CARDINELL

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE CITIZENS of Portland and vicinity that he will open his Academy for Dancing in the NEW HALL ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF DR. POPPLETON'S BRICK BUILDING, FIRST STREET,

On Monday Evening, Nov. 25th,

Where he hopes to meet all his old patrons and friends, and persons desirous of taking lessons would do well to commence on the evening of beginning.

Saturday Afternoons will be set apart exclusively for Children. C. CARDINELL.
Portland, Nov. 15th, 1867. dtf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE LOW.

10,000 HAND-SEWED GRAIN SACKS.
50,000 FLOUR SACKS;
50,000 PAPER " FOR GROCERS;
5,000 CHICKEN GUNNIES;
LINEN TWINE; SAIL TWINE, &c.,

at the

PIONEER SEWING FACTORY,

PORTLAND, OREGON.
nov22d3p1m J. W. COOK, Proprietor.

$100 00!

SAVED IN A VERY SHORT TIME,

BY USING

STANDARD SOAP CO.'S

WASHING POWDER.

Try it. Does not Injure the Clothes.

S. S. CO. MANUFACTURES

SUPERIOR ADAMANTINE CANDLES!

sep18 Sold by all Grocers. d3m&p

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.,

San Francisco.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS (GOLD)..................................$1,250,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

THIS WELL-KNOWN COMPANY CONTINUES TO INDEMNIFY RESPECTABLE PARTIES AGAINST Loss by Fire at fair and proper rates, continuing as heretofore to promptly attend to all business through its Portland Office, whether it be the issuing of FIRE and MARINE POLICIES, or the ADJUSTMENT OF LOSSES.

LADD & TILTON,
General Agents.

dec6d3ptf

H. BOYD, Special Agent.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated..1842.
CASH ASSETS..$22,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME, OVER....................................$6,000,000.
DIVIDEND FOR ONE YEAR, FEB. 1st, 1867.............$2,124,000 75.

PURELY MUTUAL!

Profits Divided among Policy Holders Exclusively. No Stock Holders to Share Profits.

EVERY PERSON INSURED IN THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK HAS either a constantly Increasing Policy or a Decreasing Premium as he may prefer. Persons now Insuring in this Valuable Institution will participate in the Dividend of Feb. 1st, 1868, *thereby enabling them to Reduce their Second Payment.*

☞ DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY. ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

For Agencies, Information, Blank Applications, &c, apply to

BUTLER & HEATH,
Agents for Oregon and the Territories,
OFFICE, Corner of Stark and Front Sts., Portland Oregon.

R. GLISAN and R. B. WILSON,
dec11d3ptf Medical Examiners.

Steamers.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S NOTICE!

REDUCTION OF FARE!

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN PERFECTED BY

THE

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

AND

"PIONEER STAGE CO."

Whereby Passengers can Purchase

THROUGH TICKETS

FROM PORTLAND,

TO THE DIFFERENT POINTS IN IDAHO

at the following rates:

FROM PORTLAND TO BOISE CITY..................$61 50
" " " IDAHO CITY..................61 50
" " " SILVER CITY..................61 50

PASSENGERS CAN LAY OVER AT UMATILLA by giving notice to the Agent of the Pioneer Stage Co.

THROUGH TICKETS sold only at the Company's Office in Portland.

RATES OF PASSAGE ON THE RIVER,

Until further notice, will be as follows:

FROM PORTLAND TO DALLES...........................$ 5 28
" " " UMATILLA...........................15 00
" " " WALLULA...........................16 00
" DALLES TO UMATILLA...........................10 00
" " " WALLULA...........................11 00
" UMATILLA TO WALLULA...........................2 50

THE BOATS OF THE O. S. N. CO.

LEAVE

PORTLAND FOR THE DALLES, DAILY,

(Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock A. M.

BOATS ON UPPER COLUMBIA

[illegible]

ON

TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY,

FOR

UMATILLA & WALLULA.

RETURNING:

The Boat will LEAVE WALLULA EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, touching at UMATILLA, and arrive at DALLES [illegible] day.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23D, 1867,

THE STEAMER

[illegible]

WILL LEAVE

PORTLAND FOR MONTICELLO,

EVERY

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY,

At 6 o'clock A. M.

The STAGE leaves [illegible] on the arrival of the Boat and [illegible], at the [illegible].

RETURNING—The Boat will leave MONTICELLO every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY (on arrival of the Stage from Olympia) at 1 o'clock P. M.

Portland, Sept. 16th, 1867.

J. C. AINSWORTH,
se10dtf Pres't O. S. N. Co.

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.'S NOTICE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, UNTIL FURTHER notice,

THE STEAMER

[illegible]

WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S DOCK, PORTLAND,

EVERY DAY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

FOR OREGON CITY,

At 6½ o'clock A. M., Connecting with Steamers

RELIANCE and FANNIE PATTON,

ON

MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

of each week, for

SALEM, ALBANY AND CORVALLIS,

and with

Steamer Enterprise!

On WEDNESDAY, of each week, for

[illegible] AND [illegible],

and with

[illegible] UNION,

ON

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,

of each week, for

DAYTON, LAFAYETTE AND McMINNVILLE.

Nov. 12, 1867. A. A. McCULLY,
dtf Pres't P. T. Co.

STEAMER RANGER!

WILL LEAVE VAUGHN'S WHARF, PORTLAND, FOR MONTICELLO and all way Landings on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Boat will go through the Willamette Slough every Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Apply on board at Vaughn's Wharf.
dec5dtf J. N. FISHER, Master.

NEW LIGHT! NEW LAMP!

AND

NEW FLUID!

BEST NIGHT LAMP IN USE!

Its Many Advantages:

FIRST—IT IS NON-EXPLOSIVE, AND ENTIRELY free from smoke or offensive odor while burning.

SECOND—It gives a soft, clean, white light.

THIRD—It is CHEAPER than any other Fluid or Oil.

Lucine Burning Fluid

For burning in the above Lamps, outrivals all other Burning Fluids for LIGHT and ECONOMY. It will not STAIN or GREASE CLOTHES, CARPETS, TABLES, etc.

LUCINE LAMPS AND THE FLUID

CAN BE FOUND AT

BUNNELL BROS.,

AGENTS,

161 and 163 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, TINWARE, LAMPS, OILS, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c., &c.

dse6 dtf

IT HAS ARRIVED.—If you want to quit the use of tobacco, call at the office of Parrish & Atkinson and get a package of Dr. Byrne's antidote. A cure warranted or no pay. dec5dtf

Miscellaneous.

J. C. MCCRAKEN.......................................JOHN McCRAKEN

McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.,

SHIPPING, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

AGENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA, HAWAIIAN and OREGON PACKET LINES.

Importers of SAN QUENTIN and CARMEN ISLAND SALT, SANDWICH ISLAND SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, and PULU.

Agents for Provost's & Co.'s P[illegible] Pickles and V[illegible].

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD & FRUIT, LIME, CEMENT and PLASTER.

Will attend to the Purchase, Sale or Shipment of Merchandise or Produce in New York, San Francisco, Honolulu or Portland.

ALDRICH, MERRILL & CO.,
Nos 204 and 206 California Street,
San Francisco.

McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.,
mch1dtf 16 North Front Street, Portland

R. G. SNEATH,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

82 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Goods by the Package

FOR SALE AT

San Francisco Prices and Freight.

☞ Orders promptly filled in San Francisco.
Portland, May 1, 1867.

POWDER!

R. G. SNEATH,

82 Front St., Portland,

AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS,

Has on hand a full supply of

RIFLE AND SPORTING POWDER,

ALSO:

CALIFORNIA BLASTING POWDER,

At Manufacturers' Prices and Freight.
jel [illegible]

G. VENARD,

CHARTRES COFFEE!

[illegible] Factory Established in [illegible], 1851.

STEAM POWER, NOS. 625 AND 627 FRONT ST.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND GROUND AND ROASTED COFFEE, GREEN COFFEE of the best quality—CREAM OF TARTAR and SPICES of all sorts.

The undersigned, who has always [illegible] for the excellent quality of his Coffee, [illegible] nothing to justify the good [illegible] by his [illegible] tions, the sale of which daily increases. The [illegible] edged superiority of his merchandise [illegible] here, and in the [illegible] of the [illegible] higher price, excites the cupidity of some [illegible], and every day he sees increasing the [illegible] who, by counterfeit or imitation of his [illegible], seek to deceive the public, palming upon them their [illegible] for the genuine G. VENARD CHARTRES COFFEE. This fraud can deceive [illegible] after a trial, [illegible] yields to the favorable opinion of [illegible], the very [illegible] though unwilling [illegible] of the counterfeiters. Nevertheless, buyers should be forewarned, and put on their guard against this practice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

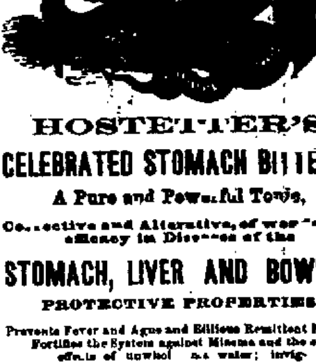
Each [illegible] the [illegible] of G. VENARD.

R. G. SNEATH,

Wholesale Grocer,

82 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND,

Has been appointed Agent for the Sale of VENARD'S COFFEE AND SPICES. my1 [illegible]



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS!

A Pure and Powerful Tonic,

Corrective and Alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Diseases of the

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Prevents Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever; Fortifies the System against Miasma and the evil effects of unwholesome water; invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels;

Steadies the Nerves and tends to Prolong Life.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea Sickness, Cramps and Spasms, and all complaints of either sex arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or

PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

NOTHING THAT IS NOT WHOLESOME, GENIAL, and restorative in its nature, enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants, with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated, and the appetite restored by this Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia, and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is conclusive, and from both sexes.

As a Genuine Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from old age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is the only safe stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HODGE, CALEF & CO., Agents,
jel4d3ptf Portland, Oregon.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE OREGON IRON WORKS,
Portland, Dec. 11th, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF the OREGON IRON WORKS will be held at the office of the Company, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2D, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.

d12d20t A. MYERS, President.

1851. 1867.

E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, and STEEL,

BLACKSMITHS' STOCK of all kinds

[illegible]

The attention of buyers is called to our Large and Complete Stock of the above Goods, which we are offering at LOW RATES.

E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.,
121 Front st., Portland, Oregon
Nov. 5, 1867.

B. B. H.

30 TONS OF THIS CELEBRATED BRAND OF Iron just imported Ex *Hertfordshire* from Liverpool.

NORWAY SHOE SHAPES!

374 BDLS. ASSORTED SIZES, JUST RECEIVED Ex *Hurtica*, from Boston.

We have made arrangements for the regular supply of the above goods from Foreign and Domestic Markets, and offer them for sale Low.

nov14dtf E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

WAGON SKEINS, &C.

100 SETS WAGON SKEINS, FROM 2¾ TO 4¼.

WAGON, CARRIAGE AND SEAT SPRINGS; WOOD AND IRON AXLES, and a full line of MALLEABLE IRONS, BOLTS, NUTS, WASHERS, &c., for sale low by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

FISHERMEN'S GOODS!

FLAX AND COTTON SEINE TWINE, [illegible]

NO. 10 SHOE [illegible], [illegible] especially for this market, for sale by [illegible]
nov14dtf E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES!

300 KEGS FAIRBANKS MILLS CUT NAILS;

Also, BRADSHAW & [illegible]

For sale by
nov18dtf E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

Coopers' Tools!

AN INVOICE OF THE ABOVE [illegible], just received from the [illegible] by
E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

Newhouse Traps!

NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, WITH LONG or [illegible]
For sale Low by
nov14dtf E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

Putnam Horse Nails,

ALL SIZES. ALSO, HAND-MADE AND [illegible] HORSE NAILS, on [illegible]
nov13 [illegible] E. J. N[illegible] & CO.

Blasting and [illegible]

BAR LEAD, SHOT, CAPS AND [illegible]
For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

S[illegible] AND [illegible]
[illegible], for sale by
nov18dawtf E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

A. B. ELFELT & CO.

(Successors to [illegible])

IMPORTERS OF

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS,

[illegible]

No. 111 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Orders promptly [illegible] to.

ELFELT, LEVI & CO.,
[illegible] 136 Church [illegible] New [illegible]

BUGGIES!

[illegible]

sale by W. R. [illegible]
Portland, Oregon, Sept. 11, 1867.

FAMILY CARRIAGES!

ONE [illegible] ROCKAWAY AND [illegible] SEATED PHAETON of fine [illegible] and the best of work, for sale by W. R. [illegible] & CO.
Portland, [illegible] 11th, 1867.

[illegible]

SULKEYS ON HAND and for sale by
W. R. [illegible] & CO.
Portland, September 11th, 1867.

"Thoro-Brace [illegible] W[illegible]"

ONE 2-SEATED, [illegible] SPRING WAGON, of the best [illegible] and for sale by
W. R. [illegible] & CO.
Portland Sept. 12th, [illegible]

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES!

ONE LIGHT TOP [illegible], [illegible], AND ONE [illegible] FAMILY CARRIAGE, in good [illegible]
Portland, Sept. 11th, 1867. W. R. [illegible] & CO.

BANCROFT'S MAP

OF THE

PACIFIC STATES,

Fourth Edition.

THOROUGHLY CORRECTED AND REVISED, AND brought down to date. It is an [illegible] plete Map of the [illegible] and the Pacific [illegible], all the New Towns and Mining [illegible] and the Political divisions.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIBERS.

Canvassers Wanted.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
nov16dtf San Francisco, Cal.

W. FRANK & CO.,

406 AND 408 BATTERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Importers and Dealers in

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE!

Brushes, [illegible],

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES,

AMERICAN, GERMAN AND [illegible]

TOYS and FANCY GOODS,

[illegible]

FEATHER DUSTERS, &c., &c.

OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS in our line, and [illegible] not to be [illegible] on the Pacific Coast.

Just Received.

An extensive addition to our Large Stock of TOYS and FANCY GOODS.

JACOB UNDERHILL & CO.

51 Front St., Corner of Oak,

JUST RECEIVED, EX [illegible] ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL:

12,000 lbs. Cash Weights;

FULL SETS OF COOPERS' TOOLS,

For bbls., ½ bbls. [illegible] gallon kegs;

400,000 lbs. Bar and Bdl. Iron,

OF THE

BEST QUALITY NORWAY AND ENGLISH R[illegible] A[illegible] Sizes;

60 doz. Newhouse Beaver and Mink Traps;

San Francisco Manufactured [illegible]

FOR SALE AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON SAN FRANCISCO RATES. nov[illegible]

Business Cards.

DR. R. S. WILSON,
Office No. 5 Stark Street,
(Up Stairs,)
Residence—North Fourth street,
Between B and C.
no18 dawtf

WM. H. WATKINS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFICE—FRONT STREET, BETWEEN WASHington and Alder, (over Hilwain & Joynt's Store.) nov3dtf

DR. H. M'KINNELL
HOMŒOPATHIST,

THOSE PREFERRING THIS MILD, EFFICIENT MEDICAL TREATMENT can consult him at his Office, on Fourth street, fronting the Public Square. Ten Years Practice in Oregon enables him to treat successfully diseases peculiar to the climate.
Portland, Jan. 10, 1864. dtf

DR. EICHLER,
GERMAN PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.
Office Corner First and Oak Streets.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO CHRONIC DISeases, Skin Diseases and Diseases of Ladies and Children.
Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M.
" " " 2 to 3 P. M.—for the Poor.
" " " 3 to 5 P. M.
" " " 7 to 8 P. M. sep27d3m

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
Dentist.
DENTAL ROOMS.
No. 89 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
jyl d3ptf

DAVID LOGAN. R. D. SHATTUCK.

LOGAN & SHATTUCK,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 100 Front St., (up-stairs),
PORTLAND, OREGON.
dec8 d6m

[illegible] CHARLES W. PARRISH,
Notary Public & Commissioner of Deeds

GIBBS & PARRISH,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE On [illegible] St., in Carter's New Brick Block.
aug16dtf

[illegible] P. DALTON.

[illegible] & DALTON,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
[illegible] and Real Estate Agents,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF THE SECond, Third, and Fourth Judicial Districts, and in the [illegible] [illegible] Oregon, [illegible] ATTENTION [illegible] to the COLLECTION [illegible]

W. W. [illegible]SON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
[illegible]

OFFICE [illegible] CORNER [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible],
CIVIL ENGINEER, CITY SURVEYOR,
OFFICE [illegible] CARTER'S BUILDING, CORNER [illegible] St.
dtf

[illegible] R. W. [illegible]

[illegible],
Attorneys-at-Law,
LAGRANDE, OREGON.

WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO PROfessional [illegible]

[illegible] Agency
and [illegible] Office,
[illegible]

[illegible] BOX 38. [illegible]dtf

[illegible] JOHNSON,
[illegible] Physician

[illegible] GENERALLY, AND ESPE[illegible] [illegible] and all [illegible] in any part of the city. [illegible] and OAK [illegible]
dtf

F. C. FULLER,
BROKER,
PAYS [illegible]
GOLD DUST.
[illegible]
[illegible] AND SOLD.
[illegible] Front [illegible]
[illegible] PORTLAND, OREGON.

E. W. [illegible] & CO.,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
HARDWARE,
Front [illegible] Corner of Oak,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

[illegible] J. C. WRIGHT.

UZAFOVAGE & WRIGHT,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
SALEM WHARF,
AND
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
[illegible] rates.
[illegible] Salem, Oregon.

R. W. [illegible] GEO. T. MYERS.

WILLIAMS & MYERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
DRIED FRUITS,
[illegible]
OF ALL KINDS.
HAVE AMPLE FIRE-PROOF STORAGE,
AND WILL DO A
General Commission Business
NO. 110 [illegible]
PORTLAND, OREGON.
[illegible] dtf

[illegible]

Regularity, Certainty and Dispatch!
PUGET SOUND & COLUMBIA RIVER
U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE!
Monticello, Olympia and Steilacoom!
Connecting with the
STEAMERS ON COLUMBIA RIVER & PUGET SOUND
FOR
PORTLAND AND VICTORIA.
OFFICES at MONTICELLO, OLYMPIA & STEILACOOM
CHAS. GRAINGER & L. A. DAVIS,
dec11dtf Proprietors.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A HOUSE call on Parrish & Atwater, No. 14 Morrison street. They will rent you one at from $5 to $100 per month. They have some very desirable city property for sale, farms to rent and for sale on very reasonable terms.

Pianos and Musical Goods.

MUSIC AND ART GALLERY,

(Opposite the Western Hotel),
One Door from Cor. First & Morrison Sts.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
W. T. SHANAHAN,
SOLE AGENT IN OREGON for CHICKERING & SONS'
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS!

ALSO, BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED
Grand Scale Pianos,
LINDEMAN & SONS'
PATENT CYCLOID PIANOS
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS,
Which I Guarantee to Sell at
SAN FRANCISCO PRICES, FREIGHT ADDED.
Also, a Splendid Assortment of
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
Pictures, Frames and Moldings.
PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED in the best manner.
PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.
PIANOS FOR RENT. nov2dtf

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN.

E. G. RANDALL,
SOLE AGENT FOR OREGON.
ALSO, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
SHEET MUSIC!
AND
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!
SELLING AT COST!
SHEET MUSIC, SIX CENTS A PAGE.
Corner of Front and Alder Sts.,
Next door to the Postoffice,
[illegible] Portland, Oregon.

FIRST PREMIUM
GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED TO
WHEELER & WILSON'S
FAMILY
Sewing Machine
OVER 82 COMPETITORS
AT THE
GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867,
Being the highest honors and all the Gold Medals awarded to any Sewing Machine Company at this Exposition.

AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT, NOTHING WILL BE MORE APPRECIATED THAN ONE OF THESE MACHINES.

AMERICA, ENGLAND and FRANCE
NOW UNITED IN THIS GRAND
PROCLAMATION!

Good news! good news! the Cable brings,
O'er all the wires it flies,
WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines
Bring off the GOLDEN Prize.

Our "Uncle Sam" first struck the note,
"John Bull" then caught the sound;
Now comes from France the echo back,
WHEELER & WILSON'S crowned!

And now no more the people doubt,
Having it's stood the test,
The World is fairly settled about,
And they will buy the best.

We can supply to those who wish to purchase, STODDARD'S PATENT TUCK MARKER, one of the most useful attachments to the Machine yet invented, which while sewing one tuck makes the line of mark for the next.

W. M. STODDARD, Agent,
[illegible] and [illegible] Sts.,
San Francisco, California.
aud1dptf

[illegible] REMOVAL.

J. F. JONES & CO.
HAVING REMOVED THEIR
STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILL
AND
FAMILY GROCERY STORE!
TO THE [illegible] MAIN [illegible], are [illegible] as usual [illegible] with the [illegible] AND [illegible]
[illegible] AND SPICE
[illegible] We are invited to try our [illegible]
dtf

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM OF F. BARTELS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle. Either of the undersigned being authorized to receive and receipt for all moneys due them.
F. BARTELS,
Salem, Dec. 2, 1867. ARTHUR H. BREYMAN.

Copartnership Notice.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BREYMAN, CRANSTON & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a general merchandising business at the store formerly occupied by them, known as Moore's corner. We would ask a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to our predecessors.
ARTHUR H. BREYMAN,
E. P. CRANSTON,
Salem, Dec. 2, 1867. I. B. BOWEN.

Withdrawing from the firm of BARTELS & CO., I would express my appreciation of the liberal patronage that firm has enjoyed, and solicit its continuance to my friends above named. F. BARTELS.
dec10d1w3w

Home Manufacture!
HIGGINS & CO.
ARE NOW MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE
OF
Chemical, Olive, Pale and Brown
FAMILY SOAP.

WHICH WE WILL SELL AT SAN FRANCISCO Prices, and deliver to up river boats free of charge. All orders sent to PORTLAND SOAP FACTORY, or to McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO., Agents, will meet with prompt attention.
W. L. HIGGINS & CO., Proprietors,
NO. 8 FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon,
One block north of O. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.
McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO., Agts.
m14d1ptf

Notice.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST REspectfully inform the public that we now have the right of making what is known as the

HENLEY'S PATENT ECONOMY GAS,

for the State of Oregon, and are prepared to make contracts for the sale of Rights, or contract for Gas Works in any part of the State of Oregon.
J. B. PRICE,
Portland, Oct. 28, 1867. J. L. ATKINSON & CO.
oc29dtf

American & Foreign
PATENT SOLICITORS.

DEWEY & CO., 505 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,
Publishers of the MINING & SCIENTIFIC PRESS, procure Patents in all of the States and Kingdoms of the Globe. nov15d3m

HAYING AND HARVESTING TOOLS,
For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

ROPE, OF ALL SIZES,
For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

BLACKSMITH'S AND CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

Banking and Insurance.

THE BANK
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital..........$1,562,500.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
$10,000,000!
HEAD OFFICE—5 EAST INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
BRANCHES.
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.
AGENCIES,
IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND & IRELAND.

DRAFTS issued on all the Branches and Agencies; Approved bills negotiated or collected. Interest allowed on Deposits.
EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.
Portland, April 10, 1867. dtf

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND,
Depository of the United States,
No. 73 Front Street (up-stairs),
SELL BOTH
COIN AND CURRENCY EXCHANGE
ON SAN FRANCISCO AND THE ATLANTIC STATES.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN AND CURRENCY. Interest allowed on Time Deposits of Coin.
LEGAL TENDER NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
OFFICE HOURS—From 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
nov13dtf

LADD & TILTON,
BANKERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO COLLECtions, and all other business appertaining to Banking.
SIGHT AND TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale. Government Securities bought and sold. au6dawtf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
UNION
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Nos. 416 and 418 CALIFORNIA ST.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
CASH CAPITAL, $750,000.
DEPOSIT IN OREGON, $50,000.
Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.

THIS COMPANY having complied with the laws of Oregon, by making a Deposit of fifty thousand dollars, is now prepared to effect Insurance against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, and also against MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on liberal terms.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER,
Agent for Oregon,
Office No. 73 Front Street, Portland,
Portland, June 14, 1867. dtf

UNIVERSAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

WOULD CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO their Rates of Insurance, to-wit:
A person aged 25 years, by paying $14 92 a year, can secure to his family at his death $1,000, or by paying $21 89 can secure to his family $1,000 at his death, with return of all the premiums paid.
PARRISH & ATWATER,
nov6d1m Agents for Oregon.

Upper Columbia and Idaho.
NOTICE!

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
Fast Freight Line
TO IDAHO!
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM AND AFTER DEC. 10TH, 1867, UNTIL further notice, our rates for FAST FREIGHT will be as follows:

From Portland to	Silver City	40	cents	per	pound.
"	"	"	Idaho City	37	"	"	"
"	"	"	Boise City	28	"	"	"
"	"	"	LaGrande	18	"	"	"
"	"	"	Union	19	"	"	"
"	"	"	Baker	20	"	"	"

Portland, Dec. 10, 1867.
dec11dtf WELLS, FARGO & CO.

JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
UMATILLA, OREGON.

GOODS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED TO ALL parts of the MINES IN OREGON, IDAHO AND OWYHEE, and all business connected with the Forwarding and Commission business promptly attended to.
Consignments of Goods solicited.

References:
Jacob Underhill & Co., Allen & Lewis,
Geo. C. Johnson & Co., Portland, Oregon.
San Francisco.
Mark Sands care of J. R. F., Umatilla.

A full stock of Groceries and Provisions, Hardware, Mechanics', Miners' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Iron and Steel, always on hand, and will be sold Low for Cash.
my10dtf JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.

JOHN HAILEY'S
PIONEER LINE OF
Concord Coaches!
CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS and
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS.

LEAVES UMATILLA EVERY MORNING AT 5 o'clock for Boise City and all intermediate points.
JOHN HAILEY, Proprietor,
oct1d1ptf JOS. PINKHAM, Agent

P. S. STEWART. S. S. COURLEY

STEWART & COURLEY,
No. 109 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS
AND DEALERS IN
Clocks, Watches and Jeweler's Goods.
Agents for the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, also for Wilcox & Gibbs' Letter "G"
Sewing Machines.
ap12dawtf

IF THERE IS A FLORENCE SEWING Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco that is not giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to promptly, without express charge or expense of any kind to the owner.
SAMUEL HILL, Agent,
111 Montgomery street,
sep2pldaw3m San Francisco.

POWDER AND SHOT,
For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT
OF
MODERN MEDICAL DISCOVERIES,
STANDS
HENLEY'S
ROYAL BALSAM.

AS A
FAMILY MEDICINE
IT IS
WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN,
RELIEVING THOUSANDS
FROM
COUGHS, COLDS,
Bronchitis,
ASTHMA, CROUP, HOARSENESS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
Influenza,
AND
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Chest and Lungs.

THE ROYAL BALSAM!

HAS NOW BEEN BEFORE THE PUBLIC FOR A length of time, and wherever used is highly recommended, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used; and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, but, on the contrary, all are delighted with it and speak in the highest terms of its magical effects. The astonishing efficacy of the ROYAL BALSAM, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended entitles it to the highest rank among the list of medicines, and no family can be without it after once trying it.

Read the following testimonials from some of the most prominent citizens of Oregon:

MIRACULOUS CURE.

DR. HENLEY—Dear Sir: I feel it but a duty to inform you and the public what a miraculous effect your Royal Balsam had on my wife. She had been affected with a severe cough for several weeks, which had assumed a dangerous feature, for which many physicians have been trying without any material benefit, and all their remedies failed to give her any relief. Without relief was got I feared for the worst, in her present condition. The cough appeared to be worse at night, she could get no rest—when Mr. Randall, of this place, advised me to try your Royal Balsam; all other remedies having failed, I concluded to try it, and I purchased two bottles. Strange to say, by the time I gave her three doses of the Balsam she got relief, and slept, a thing she had not done for three nights previous. By the time she had used a one bottle the cough was checked. Its effect was truly miraculous, as the cure was effectual; hence, I have no hesitation in recommending the Royal Balsam to all who are afflicted, and it appears astonishing to me that a medicine of such great merit, and I might say magical effect, is not more in use. My candid opinion is, if persons use it once, they never be without it in the house.
Vancouver, March 1, 1867. H. COCHRAN.

From Wm. Doty.

North Yamhill, July 18, 1867.
DEAR DR. HENLEY—It is with sincere gratitude I undertake to write to you, what your Royal Balsam has done for me. For the last 12 years I have been troubled with a severe cough and what also some of the physicians called the Bronchitis, and have spent a fortune to get cured, trying all the physicians and medicines I could get to no purpose. Through the influence of my neighbors (for you have a great name with them here,) I got a bottle of your Royal Balsam, and finding that it relieved me considerably I sent for a half dozen more. And now after one month using it I am perfectly cured. I gained ten pounds within a month and feel quite a different man. I send you this for publication for the benefit of humanity, that through my experience others in affliction may be relieved as I have been. Yours truly,
WILLIAM DOTY.

From Sophia M. Holman.

DEAR DR. HENLEY—It is my duty to inform you and the public, what a miraculous effect your Royal Balsam had on my children. Two of them had a very bad cough and cold, I got a bottle of the Royal Balsam, and gave them some at bedtime and some in the morning, and that was all that was needed to cure them. I was astonished at not hearing them cough again, but so it was. I find if you give it in larger doses it will make the children throw up in an instant, and I think every mother ought to have a bottle of your Royal Balsam in the house; in case a child should get the croup for which it is a sure remedy, as it acts like magic on children. What I have seen and heard from my neighbors about the Royal Balsam I would sooner depend on it then on any prescription from any physician. I have lost two children within the last year of the same disease, had I had at the time some of the Royal Balsam I am confident my dear ones would be alive now. I shall always recommend it to all my friends, for I consider it a blessing and Godsend to mankind.
Yours truly, SOPHIA M. HOLMAN.

From Drs. Bell & Parker.

We have sold a great deal of Medicine since we have been in business, and now have fifteen different kinds of Expectorants for sale. But Dr. Henley's Royal Balsam takes the palm from all. In fact, we sell six bottles of Royal Balsam to one of any other kind—and really it is of no use to keep any other. During our experience we have never seen any medicine that gives the satisfaction the Royal Balsam does, as is proven by the results daily coming in from the country of old Chronic cases, when nothing else would remove the dreadful cough they had. I find it is good for Bronchitis and Asthma. We acknowledge it is a pleasure to sell medicine that gives such universal satisfaction.
BELL & PARKER,
Druggists, Oregon City.

From W. F. Barber.

DR. HENLEY—*Dear Sir:* I had the Asthma for the last four years, so bad that it came near choking me. I tried all the patent medicines recommended for the cure of Asthma without doing me the least good, till I was told to try some of your Royal Balsam, which on several afflicted with the same disease, has performed wonders. I am using it now for a week and strange to say I have not experienced anything since, and I really believe that I am perfectly cured, anyhow I shall never be without a bottle of the Royal Balsam in the house in case of a similar attack, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to all afflicted with the same disease.
I am Yours truly,
W. F. BARBER.

From J. H. Morril.

DEAR DR. HENLEY—I think it but justice to you that these few lines should be made known to the public, for there is so much humbug going on in patent medicines and quack nostrums now-a-days that I had lost all faith in everything in the shape of medicine. I was affected with what is called Bronchitis for the last thirty years, I coughed and wheezed for an hour at a time; I tried some of the best physicians in the Atlantic States and on this coast, all to no purpose. I could get no relief, and I really thought there was no relief for me in the world. I was induced to try a bottle of your Royal Balsam and it had a most remarkable effect on me, and before I had used up four bottles, the cough left me and I can talk as loud as anybody; my wife and neighbors don't know what to make of it. My opinion is that if they knew the value of the Royal Balsam there is not a family in the country that would be without it, I think there is not a better medicine in existence for Bronchitis or cough than the Royal Balsam, and I conscientiously recommend to all so afflicted to give it a fair trial.
I remain yours, truly,
J. H. MORRIL.

L. GROSS,
Proprietor and General Depot
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Sold by all dealers in medicines throughout the State. oc15d&ptf

Hotels and Restaurants.

New Columbian,
118, 120 and 122 Front St., cor. Morrison,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
GOOD NEWS!

THE NEW COLUMBIAN having just been elegantly finished, and being now ready for the reception of Guests, the Proprietor would say to the citizens of Portland and the travelling public, that he is now ready to receive and entertain all who may favor him with a call, at PRICES TO SUIT. The NEW COLUMBIAN is an entirely new house, hard finished, rooms well ventilated and well furnished, and has capacity to accommodate (with comfort to the guests) six hundred people.
The DINING ROOM is large and commodious and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, permitting no house to excel it either in quality or variety.
Fine suits of rooms with connecting doors, for families.
A large fire-proof Safe for the deposit of valuables.
HOTEL OMNIBUS, with the name of the Hotel on it, will be at the Landings on the arrival of Steamers, and will convey passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE.
WARM AND COLD BATHS.
House open all night.
Board, per week, $5; Board and Lodging, $7 to $10.
The Proprietor will at all times endeavor to please his guests, and respectfully and earnestly solicits the patronage of the citizens of Portland and the travelling public.
oc9dtf P. B. SINNOTT, Proprietor.

Oswego House!
OSWEGO, OREGON.
JOHN SCHADE..........Proprietor,

IS NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND ENTERTAIN all who may favor him with their patronage.
THE HOUSE is New and the Rooms are Newly and Neatly Furnished.
THE TABLE will be supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.
The House is situated near the Steamer Landing.
The Proprietor will at all times endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the Travelling Public.

Board per Week	$5 00.
Board and Lodging	6 00.
Single Meals	50.

jy3d1m

Western Hotel,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
Corner of Morrison and First streets.
The best and most comfortable Hotel in the State, where every want is anticipated and cheerfully supplied.
WARM AND COLD BATHS ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE
This Hotel is located near the Steamship Landing. The
HOTEL COACH
Will be in attendance at all the Landings to convey
PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE
To and from the House FREE OF CHARGE.
SAMUEL D SMITH,
fe22dtf Proprietor.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!
(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE,)
Corner Washington and Front Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
L. P. W. QUIMBY,

HAVING taken the above House, wishes to say to the public that he is now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable.
FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE.
Portland, Feb. 2, 1867. dtf

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,
Nos. 126, 128, and 130, Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Reduced Rates!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THIS well-known House, solicit increased patronage from the traveling public.
The House has lately been refitted and they are now able to offer additional inducements to their patrons.
The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and is under the immediate supervision of the proprietors. The rooms are well furnished and well ventilated.
A large fire-proof safe for the deposit of valuables.
Baggage taken to the Hotel free of charge.
BOARD, per week..........$5 00
BOARD and LODGING, per week..........$6 to 8 00
Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietors to do, to render guests comfortable.
feb1dtf LYONS, LEONARD & CO.

Mansion House,
No. 142 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
E. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, after having been [illegible] renovated and newly furnished.
HOUSE OPEN ALL NIGHT
A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR THE SAFETY OF VALUABLES.

TERMS:

Board and Lodging, per week,	$5 00
Board and Lodging, per day,	1 00
Single Meals,	25
Lodgings,	25

THE MANSION HOUSE BAGGAGE WAGON will always be at the wharf to take baggage FREE of charge.
jan10dtf

GROB'S
MUSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTE!
DAY & BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS INSTITUTE IS SITUATED IN A RETIRED and beautiful location, away from the business portion of the city, on Third, between B and C Sts Portland, Oregon.
Attached to the building are extensive and beautiful grounds, for the convenience of pupils.
The Educational Department will be in charge of an efficient corps of Teachers. CAPT. J. F. C. A[illegible], (A. M.) [illegible] in the University of Louisiana, and for the last five years Principal of a Collegiate Institute in the Southern part of California, [illegible]
No effort will be spared to make this Institute equal to the best on the Pacific Coast. The Course of Study will embrace all the branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries in the East, including the [illegible], French, German, Spanish, Mathematics, &c., &c.
The Musical Department will be conducted by PROF. H. GUIDO GROB, Graduate of Planel's Conservatorie.
Parties from the country may rest assured that in the care of MRS. GROB, (Matron of the Establishment), they will experience all the attention of a mother, and enjoy the comforts of a home.
N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to the choice of Text Books, in order to avoid anything of a *Sectional or Partisan nature* in our curriculum of studies.
For further particulars, enquire at the Institute or address H. GUIDO GROB, P. O. Box No. 168.
sep16dtf

J. M. KEELER,
OREGON COMMISSION AGENCY,
OFFICE 95 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
FOR BUYING AND SHIPPING DIRECT
BY THE ISTHMUS OR CAPE HORN,
All Classes and Varieties of Merchandise, including
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES AND MACHINERY.

ANY ARTICLE OF EXPORT CONSIGNED TO OUR care, for sale or otherwise, will be well stored and disposed of as per instructions.
Faithful attention will also be given to the Securing and Disposition of PATENTS.
All orders and business will receive prompt attention.
Goods Shipped in best style, at the Lowest Rates, and Insured to order.
GENERAL RATE OF COMMISSION, 5 PER CENT.
For small matters of Purchase or Inquiry, the charge, IF ANY, will be reasonable.

BUSINESS REFERENCES:
Aldrich, Merrill & Co., San Francisco, California.
McCraken, Merrill & Co., Portland, Oregon.
J. H. Moores, Salem, Oregon.
Thomas Monteith, Albany, Oregon.

NEW YORK CITY REFERENCES:
J. L. Brownell & Bro., Bankers, 23 Broad St.
A. E. & C. E. Tilton, 95 and 97 Liberty St.
A. M. Starr, late of Oregon, 95 Liberty St.
Albon Mann, Treas. National Bank Note Co., 1 Wall St.
sep24d3m

H. B. OATMAN,
(Successor to F. WEGNER),
Corner of First and Morrison Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
Has on hand a Large Stock of
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS
GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

He invites all his patrons and friends, as well as the public generally, that he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of the best qualities of goods, for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICE. nov14dtf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF WM. A. ALDRICH in our firm ceased on the 1st of November. McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same style as before.
JOHN McCRAKEN,
J. C. MERRILL.
Portland, Dec. 11, 1867. dec12dtf

Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME ARE REQUESTed to settle the same at the office of H. W. CORBETT & CO., who are authorized to sign my name in liquidation of the same. H. W. CORBETT.
Portland, Sept. 14th, 1867. daw3m

San Francisco.

WILSON & EVANS,
543 CLAY ST., SAN FRANCISCO,
Manufacturers and Importers
OF
RIFLES, SHOT GUNS AND GUN MATERIALS
Of every Description.

ALSO, IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH, French and American Fishing Tackle, which we offer both wholesale and retail at 25 PER CENT. BELOW ANY OTHER HOUSE on the Pacific Coast. Dixon's Shot Pouches and Powder Flasks, and WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET CUTLERY in great variety. We are also the appointed agents for HENRY'S and SPENCER'S RIFLES and COLT'S and SMITH & WESSON'S PISTOLS, all of which we offer at the Lowest possible price. Orders executed with dispatch.
N. B.—Repairing in all the branches at moderate prices. oc27d1dp3m

N. W. SPAULDING,
Saw Smithing & Repairing
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 113 Pine Street, between Front and Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH INSERTED IN CIRCULAR SAWS.
REPAIRING, in all its branches, such as Gumming, Re-Toothing, Straightening, &c.
CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes; also, Cross-cut, Mill, Muley, Gang, Buck, Butcher, and Hand-Saws of all kinds together with a good assortment of Saw Arbours at lowest market rates.
Cast-Steel faced PLANER KNIVES and MOULDING CUTTERS always on hand, or made to order on short notice.
N. B.—Messrs. KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon, are my duly authorized Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.
Orders sent through them by telegraph or otherwise will be filled at same rates as if sent to me direct.
July 1st, 1866.—dtf N. W. SPAULDING

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS CO.
Corner of North Front and E Sts.,
One Block North of Couch's Wharf,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
MANUFACTURE
STEAM ENGINES,
Boilers,
SAW AND GRIST MILL
Quartz and Mining
MACHINERY
OF ALL KINDS,
Castings for Agricultural Machinery,
WROUGHT IRON SHUTTER WORK,
For Fire-Proof Buildings, at
SAN FRANCISCO COST AND FREIGHT
[illegible] and Repairing.
PATTERNS MADE TO ORDER BY
PETER TAYLOR.
All Orders for Work will be attended to Promptly.
JOHN NATION,
October 8, 1867. dtf Superintendent.

PORTLAND
PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM FITTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 110 First Street.

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING A full [illegible] of the [illegible]
Cooking Ranges, Hot Water Boilers,
Copper Baths and Plunge Bath Tubs,
[illegible] and [illegible] Walnut Closets,
Marble Wash Stands,
Cold, and Hot and Cold WATER SHOWERS;
SILVER PLATED BASIN COCKS;
MARBLE WASH-BASINS;
FORCE AND LIFT [illegible]
HYDRAULIC RAMS;
[illegible] Water [illegible], &c., &c.
[illegible] Cold, or Hot and Cold Water into their premises, Plain or Ornamental, would do well to give me a call.
[illegible], April 24, 1867. [illegible]

ENGINEERS AND OILERS,
Take Notice.

JUST RECEIVED, A SMALL LOT OF THE [illegible] SCOTCH TUBES for Water Gauges, [illegible] Lower [illegible] in this city of all sizes WROUGHT IRON PIPE [illegible] to 4 inch [illegible] STEAM COCKS, TEES, ELBOWS, RETURN BENDS, NIPPLES, BUSHINGS, &c.
[illegible] on hand, STEAM WHISTLES, STEAM GUAGES, WATER GUAGES, GOVERNORS and STOP VALVES, THROTTLE, ANGLE and CHECK VALVES, GUAGE COCKS, AIR COCKS, and all kinds of
PIPE WORK
FOR STEAM, WATER, AND GAS.
Persons wanting any thing in the above line, will do well to [illegible] and give me a call [illegible] to San Francisco [illegible]
[illegible] Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting [illegible]
ap24dtf No. 110, First Street, Portland.

CITY BAKERY
AND
Provision Store.
R. PITTOCK,
NO. 8 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Lower Steamship Landing,
and Corner First and Washington Streets,
Wholesale and Retail [illegible] of
BREAD,
Butter, Water, Sugar, [illegible] and Soda
CRACKERS,
PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.
and all kinds of
STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES,
Family Groceries,
FEED, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.
Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the City.
Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly forwarded.
The [illegible] will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE.

LaGrande Gold and Silver Mining Company.
Eagle Creek Mining District, Union County, Oregon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A MEETing of the Board of Trustees of said Company, held on the 2d day of December, 1867, an assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE was levied upon the Capital Stock of said Company, payable immediately in U. S. gold coin or its equivalent, to the Secretary at the office of the Company, in LaGrande, Union county, Oregon.
Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on WEDNESDAY, THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1868, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Trustees.
A. H. SEELEY, Secretary.
LaGrande, Oregon, 2d December, 1867. dec12d1tJ

Cider! Cider! Cider!
APPLE CIDER!
Of Superior Quality, Manufactured and for sale low by
J. M. SWAN,
Corner of Washington and Fourth Streets,

WHERE HE KEEPS ON HAND A GENERAL assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

All of which he offers to his patrons at prices to suit the times, as cheap as the cheapest.
Orders Solicited. Goods delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.
N. B.—Orders (for Cider) from a distance, accompanied by the cash, will be promptly filled and forwarded with care. nov2bd2m

Union Market
South-West Corner of Washington and [illegible] Streets,
MANN, SCHLOTH & CO., Proprietors.

WILL ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND the Best of *MEATS OF ALL VARIETIES,* and other articles in their line WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A liberal Share of Patronage is solicited, as we expect to keep as good an assortment and of as good quality as the country affords, and will deliver the same to purchasers in all parts of the city.
Kosser Meat constantly on hand.
Portland, Sept. 5th, 1867. dtf

PACIFIC MARKET!

EMPIRE MARKET REMOVED TO THE PACIFIC MARKET!
Where all the business of the undersigned will be concentrated. I will keep all the varieties of Meats the country affords.
Orders promptly attended to and delivered at the shortest notice.
Portland, May 1st, 1867. A. H. JOHNSON.
dawtf

To Tax-Payers.

THE TAX-LIST OF SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ONE is in my hands for collection. Property owners are notified to call at my office, No. 11 Morrison street, and pay their taxes.
L. M. PARRISH,
nov20dtf School Clerk.

Medical.

HO! FOR SITKA!
RENNICK'S SITKA LINIMENT,
SURE CURE FOR
RHEUMATISM!
NEURALGIA,
HEADACHE, PAIN IN THE BACK,
Sprains, Bruises,
BURNS, SCALDS, SORE THROAT,
AND
All Pains in the Human Frame.
GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Sold by all Druggists. Orders Solicited and promptly filled.
L. QUIVEY, Agent,
Corner of Third and Madison Streets.
Portland, Nov. 21st, 1867. dec1dptf

CARD.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH'S WATER CURE AND Physiological Institute, 627 Sacramento Street, San Francisco. This is the only Regular Water Cure in Francisco, where all curable diseases are treated without drugs. Dr. Smith was the first to establish a water cure on this coast, based upon the principles and practice of the New York Hydropathic Cure.
We have a truly healthful boarding place for women and children, and our prices are moderate.
The Phrenological organs plainly indicate the diseases to which any person, male or female, is predisposed.
Put this card in your hat, and when you come to San Francisco, call on Dr. Smith. He will give you consultation and a phrenological examination in regard to health. It will cost you nothing, and may save you much and years of ill health and [illegible] luck."
Dr. Smith gives free lectures to [illegible] Friday evening, on subjects pertaining to [illegible] his Phrenological Hall, 627 Sacramento St[illegible]

TO THE UNFORTUNATE
NEW REMEDIES, NEW [illegible]
Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,

616 KEARNEY STREET, NEAR COMMERCIAL, San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and [illegible] such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, [illegible] Skin Diseases (of years standing) and Ulcers [illegible]

[illegible]

TO THE LADIES.

[illegible]

CURED AT HOME

[illegible] DR. J. F. GIBBON, 616 Kearney [illegible] San Francisco. [illegible] TO PUT BOX 238 ON THE [illegible] that they read his advertisement in the [illegible]
jy15d&tf

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
District of Oregon—ss.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE [illegible] day of November, 1867, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, against the estate of [illegible] of Portland, in the County of [illegible] said District, adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by said debtor, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the United States Court Rooms, in Portland, before [illegible] the Judge of the United States District Court for said [illegible] on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'[illegible]
AL. ZIEBER,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
W. LAIR HILL, Att'y for Petitioner.
Nov. 21, 1867.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT OF OREGON—SS.—THIS IS TO GIVE notice that on the 3d day of December, 1867, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Oregon, against the estate of Arthur Langell, of Jacksonville, Jackson county, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, to his use, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, said debtor, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the United States Court Rooms, in Portland, aforesaid, before the Judge of the United States District Court for said District, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. AL. ZIEBER,
Dec. 4, 1867. U. S. Marshal for said District.
O. JACOBS and MITCHELL, DOLPH & SMITH,
dec4d30d Attorneys for Petitioner.

Call and Pay your Taxes.
To the Tax-Payers of Multnomah Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that having visited all the different Precincts for the purpose of collecting taxes, as prescribed by law, the Tax Roll is now open for the purpose of receiving taxes, at the Sheriff's office in this city. All taxes remaining unpaid after the expiration of thirty days from this date, will be collected as prescribed by law, by levying on personal property, and making the same at the expense of the owner thereof.
Tax Collector's office, Portland, Oregon, November 20th, 1867. JACOB STITZEL, Sheriff,
daw4w and Tax Collector for Multnomah County.

Notice.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM SMITH HAS [illegible] proper to withhold, after payment thereof, a certain writing obligatory, made by me in his favor, payable in salmon or money, given for his interest in the town of Chinook, W. T., I do hereby warn all persons from purchasing the same, as it has been paid in full.
Chinook, W. T., October 16th, 1867.
oc24d2m H. K. STEVENS.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
sep1dtf For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.